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Bockée

Flint

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THE BOCKÉE FAMILY

(BOUCQUET)

1641–1897

BY

MARTHA BOCKÉE FLINT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
1897

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To

My Uncle and constant Co-worker,

PHŒNIX BOCKÉE,

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED.

M. B. F.

FOREWORD.

It was a saying of the wise Kung-fut-se, crystalizing into a proverb among the Chinese, that, "Not to know one's ancestors, is to be a tree without roots, a stream without a source." If there be no filial sentiment to inspire such study, the lack of the knowledge shuts one out from that recognition of hereditary traits, which, as warning, or as stimulus, may be potent in moulding one's own character.

The Latin Civil Law acknowledged lines of ascent and descent to the seventh degree. In Bockée, the American family of Boucquet, the tenth generation is reached, and here recorded. The compiler is painfully conscious of the scant story, of the many breaks in the early record, and of omissions in later generations. This book is printed with no claim to completeness, but as a preliminary study, to preserve what, in the spirit of Old Mortality, she has rescued from entire loss, and in the hope that it may be the starting point for future workers.

M. B. F.

SHEKOMEKO-IN-THE-NINE-PARTNERS,
August 8, 1897.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

The generation to which each name belongs is expressed by a small Arabic figure at the right; the generation of various families, by Roman numerals at the left; the successive children of a family, by Arabic figures at the left. Dates following a name are those of birth and death.

b.	signifies	born.
bap.	"	baptized.
c.	"	*circa*, an approximate date.
d.	"	died.
dau.	"	daughter.
d. ch.	"	died childless.
d. i.	"	died in infancy.
d. unm.	"	died unmarried.
j. d.	"	*junge tochter*, *i. e.*, maiden.
j. m.	"	*junge mann*, *i. e.*, bachelor.
m., or =	"	married.
m. lic.	"	marriage license.
s. h. v.	"	sÿn haus-vrauw, *i. e.*, wife.
wede	"	widow.
wedr	"	widower.

BOUCQUET. BOCKÉE.

The name Bockée in its original form was Boucquet.[a] A tradition entitled to respect, declares it to have been the family name of the Counts of Toulouse and of Raymond the Troubadour.[b] A careful examination of Provençal history does not sustain this belief, although the name existed in southern France in the eleventh century. Driven thence by persecution for their religious faith, maintained with the same fervor as had centuries before, planted the cross on the walls of Jerusalem, branches of the family were later found in the Pays de Vaud, whence came Col. Henri Boquet, 1719–1765, in the Province of Saintonge, and centred at

"Our own Rochelle, proud city of the waters,"

in the Rhine Palatinate, where the name still occurs, in Bavaria, and in the Netherlands.

The name was early ennobled,[c] and in France has belonged to men of note in literature, art and science.[d] If loyal to the spirit in which our Huguenot ancestors renounced the armorial bearings of the family, they should be unmentioned here, but they are a matter of historic interest, and Abraham Bockée[4] used on his seal the same device as that borne by the family of Bouquet, now in the Departments De l'Allier and De la Loire, and described as follows:

"BOUQUET: D'azur à la tour d'argent au chef d'argent, chargé de trois étoiles du champs:

---

[a] Many variations occur even after the coming of Jérome Boucquet to Nieuw Amsterdam. The first three generations are entered in various official records of New York City as

Bock,	Bocket,	Bocks,	Boke,	Bokĉe,	Booka,	Bouqué,
Bocke,	Bockey,	Boecke,	Bokea,	Boket,	Boquet,	Bouquet,
Bockée,	Bocqut,	Boka,	Bokée,	Bokke,	Boucquet,	Bouquett.

[b] "Un seignieur des environs de Toulouse nommé Raymond de Boucquet" was the reputed author of the story of Ulysses reproduced in a mediæval environment. —*Litterature Française*, Demogeot, p. 108.

[c] Antoine la Bouquet, ecuyer de cuisine de madame la duchesse de Bourgoyne fut ennoblé avec son frère Odier en 1437.—*Nobilaire des Pays Bas.*

[d] See *Dictionnaire Universel;* La Rousse.

Alias, D'azur au chevron d'or, accompagné de trois roses d'argent."[a]

This second form occurs on the seal of various papers executed by Abraham Bockée.[4]

The names Walloon and Huguenot have been used too vaguely to designate either the race or the belief of those so called, unless determined by more exact mention. In The Netherlands, the term, Walloon, including all French-speaking inhabitants, whether Catholic or Protestant, indicated merely their foreign birth or descent,—*aus Walslandt*,—but the name was usually limited to those of Belgic blood, a worthy descent, for the Belgii were the bravest of the Gauls, characterized by a coolness, a composure and stability opposed to the volatility of the purely Keltic races.

Huguenot, first used about 1520, was a political nickname coined by the Duke of Savoy for the malcontents and rebels of the Swiss provinces, and particularly to mark the independent Genevans. The word, from the German, *Eidgenossen*, confederates, was first written Eiguenot, and its present form may refer to a popular leader of the time, Hugues, a citizen of Besançon.

The introduction, in 1561, of the Spanish Inquisition into The Netherlands, drove many hundreds of Walloon families into England, and the more remote provinces of Holland. After the dread vigil of Saint Bartholomew, August, 1572, still more of the Protestants made their perilous escape from France. Many of these families, although living for generations in Great Britain or in the Dutch Republic, preserved their distinctively French traits. It was not so with our branch of Boucquet; the original spelling of the name was soon abandoned, and not a single French tradition has been preserved. Even the subtle workings of heredity have given us few legacies from Provence. The exiled Boucquets made Dutch marriages, and in their descendants the "Nederlandisch bloed" has been prepotent. It is a fact to be remarked, that not until the sixth generation in America, from the marriage of Jacob Bockée[5] and Catharine Smith,

[a] *La France Heraldique;* Charles Poplement, Ier, 44.

in 1783, and of his sisters, Marya and Annetje, a few years earlier, had there been any admixture of English blood, or had Dutch ceased to be the household language.[a] It is a good inheritance. For it, we may well exchange uncertain legends of minstrel and crusader. It is Holland which has shown to the world the principles of individual liberty and of independent thought in politics and in religion. The Dutch were a serious, brave and patient people; if seldom fired by enthusiasm, they were sustained by that persistent force which achieves more. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries they gave to the world the example which has built up the United States; theirs were the resolute faces which still challenge us from the canvases of Franz Hals and of Rembrandt.

C. W. Baird, in his *History of the Huguenot Emigration to America*, notes the influx to The Netherlands of Waldenses from the valleys of Piedmont, a people who had been the victims of thirty-three distinct crusades, and against whom, in 1655, the Duke of Savoy marched with fifteen thousand men, accomplishing the massacre of those whose dirge was sung by Milton. Holland and England hastened to offer refuge, and says Baird, "Certain it is that in the next few years a number of Waldensian families came from Holland to New Netherland." It might then seem possible that as many of the Vaudois found shelter in Mannheim, whence came most of the passengers of *'T Bönte Koe's* spring voyage of 1663, that JÉROME BOUCQUET, who came therein to Nieuw Amsterdam, was a Boucquet of the Pays de Vaud, did we not know that he was living in Zeeland in 1641.

In work which involves the guarding against false clues,[b] the preserving of but fragmentary records as possible help to future historians,[c] the setting down of mere suggestions

[a] When Abraham Bockée[6] went to the school of the Rev[d]. Mr. Barnet, pastor of the Oblong Society, now Amenia Union, he was called by his comrades, "the little Dutch boy."

[b] Much confusion has been wrought by the unwarranted assumption of Johannes Backer, of Albany, as the father of Abraham Bockée.[2] There is no ground for such a belief. The Backers are a well known Dutch family with published records. In all the varying forms of Bockée, none give an "a" or final "r."

[c] This is done particularly with the children of the daughters of Abraham Bockée,[2] that their descendants may be able thus to connect their own records with the first of their maternal line.

which may hereafter illuminate hypotheses now of but doubtful value, the process of elimination is needful, and the compiler must hold to a direct line. This book is to preserve a record of the descendants of ABRAHAM BOCKÉE,[2] in New York City, from 1683. In a supplementary chapter are given disconnected notes bearing on various lines of Boucquet, which may have a common if remote origin with us, but the American family begins with

JÉROME BOUCQUET,

whose place as father of Abraham Bockée[2] and as our immigrant ancestor, is substantiated by the following letter:[a]

COMMISSION POUR L'HISTOIRE DES EGLISES WALLONNES.

LEIDEN, le 13 fevrier, 1897.

MADAME MARTHA BOCKÉE FLINT,
Poughkeepsie, New York.

Madame:

En réponse à votre honorée j'ai le honneur de vous communiquer qu' après des longues et sérieuses recherches, j'ai trouvé concernant Abraham et Jérome Boqué, Boucquet, Bocke, Boqué, Boket, Bouquet, Bokee—(car tous les noms possibles out passé la revue) ce qui suit.

1641, 11 août, Mariés à Middelbourg (Zélande) Jerohme Boqué et Anne l'Agache.

1644, 16 Mai, Maries à Middelbourg, Jehrome Boucquet et Anne Torion.

1647, 3 Mars, Baptisé à Middelbourg, Françoise fille de Jérome Boucquet.

1676, 15 Mars, partirent Abraham Bouquet et sa femme qui étaient membres de l'Eglise de Leyden, de cette ville pour . . . . . ? (le lieu non plus mentioné).

C'est tout se qui se trouve sur un Abraham et un Jérome, et quant à Tanneke Andriessen ou Van Driesse, on peut dire avec beaucoup de certitude qu'elle n'est nulle part mentionée dans les archives wallonnes dont notre Commission peut disposer, c'est à dire dans celles qui ne sont perdues, comme c'est le cas pour celles de nombreuse petites Eglises, comme Ste Anne près de Sluys. Les archives de petits endroits de ce genre n'out pas été conservées.

C. G. CHAVANNES,
Bibliothécaire.

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[a] In the Bibliothéque Wallonne at Leyden are collected all existing church registers relating to Walloon families. What is not there preserved, is unquestionably lost, and individual search in Holland would be useless.

JEROME BOUCQUET.[1]

In the Netherlandic province of Zeeland, at Middelburg,[a] on the storm-swept island of Walcheren, is the first trace found of our ancestor, Jérome Boucquet, in the entries cited by the Commission of Walloon History, in the preceding letter, of the marriage at Middelburg,

August 11, 1641, of Anne l'Agache,

and,

May 16, 1644, of Anne Torion,

to Jérome Boucquet.

Four years later, March 3, 1647, is the baptism of his third child Françoise,[b] in Nieuw Amsterdam called Francÿntje. It is probable that he was later living in Gelderland or in South Holland, for he is first mentioned in America as Jeronimus de Waal.[c] A fixed abode was comfort rarely enjoyed by those who had chosen poverty and exile as their part in life.

In 1663, at the threatened invasion of the Rhine Palatinate by Charles, Duke of Lorraine, a party of Huguenots, chiefly Vaudois, left Mannheim, and, April 16, embarked at Ripen, one of the oldest towns in North Jutland, on 'T Bönte Koe, bound for Nieuw Amsterdam. There were ninety passengers, men, women and children, crowded into the little vessel, the greater part of whom were of French birth or immediate descent. Every adult paid thirty-nine florins

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[a] Middelburg, founded early in the twelfth century, was the first incorporated city of the Netherlands, receiving its charter in 1217. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it had great commercial prosperity, in witness of which remain the stately houses of its merchants and the Rouenische Kade, the wharf where the wine-ships of Rouen unloaded, all French and Spanish wines for the Netherlands and the Rhine countries, paying duty here. The people of Middelburg are said by travelers to be "peculiarly and representatively Dutch," to possess more dignity and repose than any other Hollanders.

[b] A family name with the Boucquets of Saintonge. It is probable from the fact that Jerome Boucquet twice married women of French name, that he was the first of the family in Holland. I have strong reason to believe him a near kinsman of François Bouquet, page 152.

[c] The Waal is one of the larger of that network of streams into which the Rhine in its lower course divides. It separates from the main river a few miles southeast of Arnheim, and joining the Meuse is variously known as the Waal, the Merwede, the North, the New, and the Old Meuse.

He is listed as from 'Walsland' Pays de Vaud on the passenger list of De Bonte Koe, 1663 (See Holland Society Year Book, 1902)

passage money, in relative value, about sixty dollars, and children were at half price.

Thereon was registered,

"JEROME BOQUET AUS WALSLANDT,

with wife and five children, aged eighteen, fifteen, nine, six and three years." They were the issue of Jerome's second marriage, Abraham, son of Anne l'Agache, remaining in Holland for twenty years to come. Reaching Nieuw Amsterdam, Jérome Boucquet went soon to the Walloon settlements on Long Island, where he was known as Jeronimus de Waal.[a] In 1667, he was owner of a village lot in Nieuw Utrecht, which he sold to Antoine du Chêne, afterward husband of his daughter Annetje.

Of the five children who came with Jérome Boucquet, the marriage of four daughters is given below. Of the fifth, no mention is found in existing records; the child probably died in youth.

II. 2. JANNETJE JERONIMUSE BOUCQUET[2] = ABRAHAM DU TOICT.[b]

They were members of the church in Nieuw Utrecht, where Abraham du Toict owned a bouwerie in 1679. Children were baptized as follows:

III. Catharine du Toict,[3] June 2, 1678, Brooklyn.
Hester du Toict,[3] April 4, 1680, Nieuw Utrecht.
Madeleine du Toict,[3] 1682.

In 1681 they moved to Bergen County,[c] in the Province of East Jersey, and were received into the Church of Bergen, July 21, 1681, as

Abraham du Toick, Bushwick;
Jannotje Bocquet,[d] Acquiknonk.

In the register of Acquackanonk her name is given as

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[a] The name Bockée, in any of its many variations, does not occur in the Directory of Householders in New York, 1665, nor in the Tax List of 1676.

[b] Son of Armand du Toict (du Toit, du Tork), a French soldier, living in Nieuw Amsterdam, and his wife, Madelaine Arnaud of Lille.

[c] Bergen County then included the land between the Hudson and the Hackensack, northward to the boundaries of the Province.

[d] The maiden name of a woman is always given in Dutch records.

Jannetje Boke. August 3, 1690, was baptized at Brooklyn, Ariaentje, child of Hans Teunissen Cœvars and Jannetje Boka. This was probably the daughter of a second marriage of Jannetje Jeronimuse Boucquet, there being no trace of Abraham du Toict after going to Acquackanonk.

II. 3. FRANÇOISE BOUCQUET[2] = HENDRICK CLAESEN.[a]

Françoise, daughter of Jérome Boucquet, was baptized at Middelburg, in Zeeland, March 3, 1647.

Among *'T Ledematen behoorende tot de Kerche van Nieuw York*, May 31, 1674, are

Hendrick Claesen, Soldeten, en
Francÿntje Bockée sÿn h. v.

This is the first instance found of the spelling of Boucquet as Bockée. Their child,

III. Catalÿntje Claesen, was baptized December 5, 1673. It is probable that Hendrick Claesen, who married Adriaentje Browers, April 10, 1708, and Johannes Claesen, who married Marytje Reyt, were their sons. The name of Gerbrant Claesen occurs often in association with the children of Francÿntje's half-brother, Abraham Bockée.[2]

May 26, 1663, Hendrick Claesen and others owning land at 'T Waaleboght had applied for permission to there "form a hamlet among ourselves."

Francÿntje Bockée[2] was a second wife, for there is recorded the marriage, July 5, 1664, of Hendrick Claesen j. m. van Muiden en Janneken Barents van Deventer, wed^e van Willem Simonse.

II. 4. MARIA BOUCQUET[2] = JAN CLEMENT.

There exists the record of the following children:

III. Janneke Clement,[3] bap. Aug. 26, 1676, Brooklyn.
Pieter Clement,[3] bap. July 31, 1681, Nieuw Utrecht.
Johannes Clement,[3] bap. Apr. 26, 1685, Vlacklandt.
Annetje Clement,[3] bap. Dec. 8, 1687, Vlackbosch.

---

[a] Claesen is a name appearing in the *Indicaten Nobiliare* of Holland and Belgium. In America, the family soon took the name of Romme, becoming Romeyn, a family into which Isaacq,[3] son of Abraham Bockée,[2] married.

Jan Clement was a mason who had emigrated in 1665. May 29, 1674, he bought from Pieter Jacobse a bouwerie at Gheele Hoeck in Nieuw Utrecht. He was on the roll of Nieuw Utrecht from 1675 to 1683. He lived also in Vlacklandt. In 1687 he took the oath of allegiance to the English Government.

II. 5. ANNETJE BOUCQUET[2] = ANTOINE DU CHÊNE.[a]

The marriage is also recorded as Anna Bokee to Anthoni de Eyck. There is record of the following children:

III. Marytje du Chêne,[3] bap. July 27, 1679, Vlackebosch.
Valentin du Chêne,[3] bap. July 3, 1681, Vlackebosch.
Gerrit du Chêne,[3] bap. June 28, 1683, Brooklyn.
Anna du Chêne,[3] bap. Apr. 19, 1686, Brooklyn.

Annetje Boucquet,[2] before her marriage, was a member the Church of Nieuw Utrecht at its organization in 1677. Antoine du Chêne arrived in Nieuw Amsterdam in 1663. In 1667 he bought land in Nieuw Utrecht of Jérome Boucquet, and in 1669 the bouwerie of Abraham du Toict, also in Nieuw Utrecht, for sixteen hundred guilders. In 1687 he took the oath of allegiance, and was one of the patentees of the town, under Governor Dougan.

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[a] Sometimes written Du Ceen or Du Cesne. He is registered in Bergen as Antoni de Eycke, and Van Dyck probably became the family name.

II. 1. ABRAHAM BOCKÉE.[2]

The earliest mention found of Abraham Bockée, son of Jérome Boucquet and his wife Anne l'Agache, and born in Middelburg, Zeeland, in the year 1643, is in the fragmentary record of the Reformed Church of Leyden, that on March 15, 1676, "Abraham Bouquet and wife, members of the Church of Leyden, set out from this city for * * *" Here the old paper is torn, a deplorable loss, but it is known that before coming to America, he lived for some years in Sluys.[a] There were born his eldest children, Johannes[3] and Jacquemÿntje Jeromina,[3] and from the Church of St. Anna,[b] in the environs of Sluys, he, with his wife, Tannéke, took letters to the Church of Bergen in East Jersey.

The first mention of Abraham Bockée[2] in America, is at the baptism of his daughter, Marÿtje. His name is there given as Abraham Bock. It next appears in the *Register der Ledematen Behoorende tot de Kerche van Bergen*, that little octagonal stone church which, in 1680, replaced on the Town Plot the log-cabin which for eighteen years had served the devout pioneers. There is the entry of admission into membership, April 1, 1684, of

Abraham Bockqut en sÿn gut vrauw Tanneken Andriessen,	Mit Attestation van St. Anna.

[a] Sluys, also called St. Anna 'Ter Muiden, seated in a labyrinth of dividing streams, was at the head of a harbor giving anchorage to five hundred ships. All about the town were widespread bleaching grounds (Abraham Bockée[2] was a weaver) and market gardens, and in the Barony of Sluys settled most of the husbandmen among the French exiles. As the nearest refuge for the escaping Protestants, it was during the seventeenth century overcrowded by those intending to go to America.

Sluys had been wrested from Spain in 1604, and strongly fortified, became one of the most important towns of The Netherlands. It seemed a Mecca to the French of the Reformed Church, for in the Castle of Sluys, Coligny had been confined when taken prisoner in the battle of St. Quentin, and there, in lonely meditation over a Bible, he became a Protestant.

[b] This church, established in 1584, was closed in 1806, and its registers were not preserved.

His career is but briefly outlined by official records of the purchase of lands and by the baptism of his children. Even the exact time of his death is unknown, although various bits of evidence show that it could have been but shortly before the proving of his will, October 27, 1709.

He married TANNÉKE ANDRIESSE, 1652–1754; with issue:

III. 1. Johannes Bockée,[3] = Marÿtje Langet (p. 27). (p. 118). 1. Hendrick Brevoort; 2. Jacob Harsen.
2. Jacquemÿntje Jeromina Bockée,[3] =
3. Marÿtje Bockée,[3] = Samson Bensen (p. 120).
4. Catalÿntje Bockée,[3] = Dirck Bensen (p. 122).
5. Tannéke Bockée,[3] = Hendrick Peers (p. 124).
6. Jacobus Bockée,[3] = Elÿsabet Burger (p. 28).
7. Abraham Bockée,[3] = Rebekah Peers (p. 126).
8. Isaacq Bockée,[3] = Brigita Romme (p. 148).
9. Saraatje Bockée.[3]
10. Elÿsabet Bockée.[3]

III. 9. SARAATJE BOCKÉE.[3]

Bap. at Acquackanonk, June 19, 1699; *Getuygen* (sponsors):

Christoffel Stenness,
Martina Vermeule,
h. v. van Domine G. Bertholft.

Died unmarried.

III. 10. ELÿSABET BOCKÉE.[3]

Bap. in City of New York, March 17, 1704; *Getuygen:*

Johannes Schenck,
Juffrouw Aletta Douwe.

Died unmarried, before 1721.

On "the xvi day of March, Annoque Domini 1684, and in the xxxvi yeare of the reigne of our sovereigne lord and King Charles ye II," Abraham Bockée[2] bought lands at Acquack-

anonk,[a] in East Jersey, covering the site and vicinity of Passaic. The land was first deeded in 1679, by the Sachem Captahem, to Hans Dederick and company. This deed[b] was renewed in 1684, by the Lords Proprietors of Eastern Jersey, to "Abraham Bookey and others, mostly of Bergen," and the lands of Acquackanonk were transferred for the sum of fifty pounds.[c]

Parts of this tract were sold at different times, but some of the land remained in the family until after the Revolution. Of its final disposition no trace can be found.

Other transactions are briefly indicated.

"Dec. 4, 1692, Abraham Buckee, of Hockquecaning, in the Province of East New Jersey and County of Essex," for a "valuable sum of money," sold to John Bradbury, "a certain tract of upland and pond having the river called and commonly known as the Third River running through it, on which the mill of the said John Bradbury now standeth," etc., etc. (Deeds, D. 404, Trenton.)

Mar. 18, 1696, "Abraham Bockée, of the ffresh Water[d] of the County of New Yorke, late of Aquanonk, in the County of Essex, in the Province of East Jersey, Weaver,[e] of the one part, for £30 current monie," sells to "Peter Powell, late of the County of Bergen and in the town of Aquachonoque, a certain parcell of land in the township of Aquachanoque, being of the New Lott No. 11, betwixt Johannes

---

[a] Acquackanonk signifies "a place where gum-blocks (for pounding corn) abound." Beautiful liquidambar trees still characterize the region. The name was written variously as Akkwegnonk, Acquignonk, Aggungkok, and otherwise.

[b] Recorded in *Original Records* at the Surveyor-General's office, Perth Amboy, Liber A., f. 1164. See also *East Jersey under the Proprietary Governors*, William Whitehead, p. 57.

[c] See *Grantees of East Jersey*, Lib. V., f. 164, Office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J.

[d] Versche Water Hill, a tract of about fifty acres on the site of the Indian village of Catemuts (west of Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard Streets), was by the Dutch first called Kolch-hoeck, and rose above the pond, which took its name, later, Collck, Anglicized as The Collect. In 1679, the *Journal* of Dankers and Sluyter, the Labadist missioners, mention it as 'a delightful place a little out of town." The area of the pond became the site of The Tombs, and Chatham Square covers a part of the old bouwerie of Abraham Bockée.[2]

[e] All Huguenots, of however noble descent and good estate, learned some handicraft. It was as universal a point of conscience as the renunciation of their armorial bearings.

Matthewse and the comon Lane," etc., etc. (Deeds, F, 230, Trenton.)

On September 26, 1698, "Abraham Bocke, yeoman," was admitted as freeman of New York, but the family must still have spent much time at the "out-plantaçon of Acquackanonk," for the baptism of Saraatje, recorded in the *Doop-Boeck van Ackensack*,[a] July 19, 1699, names her as "kint van Abraham Bokee en Tanneke zyn wyf of Aggunkok."

January 3, 1698, Abraham Bockée[2] became an owner in the Great Nine Partners' Patent, granted May 9, 1697, by William III., "through his trusty and well beloved Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Province of New York, Benjamin ffletcher," to his loving subjects, Caleb Heathcote, Augustyn Graham, James Emott, Henry Filkin, David Jamison, Hendrick Teneyck, John Aretson, William Creed and Jarvis Marshall.

The Patent extended over that beautiful tract of

"Vacant land, Scituate, Lying and Being on Hudson's River within our Dutchess County, Bounded on the West by the Sd Hudson's River, Between the creek called by the Indians Aquasing, and by the Christians the ffish Creeke, at the marked trees of Pauling and the land of Myndert Harmense and Company, so farr as their Bounds goes, then westerly by the lands of the Sd Harmense and Company until a southerly line Runn soe far South until it Comes to the South Side of a certain Meadow Wherein is a White oak tree marked with the letter H: T:, then southerly by an East and West line to the devision line between this our Province and our Colony of Connecticut, and So Easterly by the said devision line and northerly by the aforesaid ffish creeke as far as it goes, and from the head of the Sd Creeke by a parallel line to the South Bound, East and West reaching the aforesd Devision line."[b]

Within these bounds were granted

"Rivoletts, streams, runns, quarryes, Fishing, fouling, hunting and hawking, mines, minerals (silver and gold mines excepted), advantages, Royaltyes, Hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever."

This tract and its privileges was

"To be holden of us, our heirs and successours in Free and Common

[a] The Church of Hackensack included the membership at Acquackanonk, and the churches were not finally separted until 1744.

[b] The Patent also included nine Water Lots, narrow strips of land extending from its western limit across the southern part of the township of Hyde Park to the Hudson River.

Socage as of our Mannour of East Greenwich, in our County of Kent, within our Realm of England, yielding, rendering and paying therefor yearly and every year, forever, unto us, our Heirs and Successours, on the feast Day of Annunciation of our Blessed Virgin Mary, at our City of New Yorke, the yearly Rent of three pence current money of our said Province, in lieu and stead of all other rents, Services, dues, dutyes and Demands whatsoever."

The next year, January 6, 1698, Hendrick TenEyck and Petronella, his wife, deed to Wolfert Webber, Hendrick Van Schoyck and Abraham Bockée,

"One full quartor or fourth part of his ninth share of a certaine Tract of land granted by Patent from the Late Governor, *Coll: Benj: ffletcher*, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1697, together with one full quartor of his ninth share of all woods, underwoods, trees, timber, fields, feedings, pastures, meadows, marshes, swamps, pools, ponds, swales, water-courses, ffish-Creeks and other Rivers belonging to, or in any way pertaining thereunto."

The sale was made for one hundred and five pounds and recorded in New York,[a] with the caption of "Lands in Dutchess County." A survey made by Jacobus Terbos, in 1746, locates the lands transferred by Hendrick TenEyck to the three associates, and those held by Abraham Bockée,[4] acquired by inheritance and by purchase from Henry Bogaart and Martin Hoffman,[b] who then held the remainder of the land first conveyed by Hendrick TenEyck.

Abraham Bockée[4] held

(1). Lot No. 1, in third quarter of Great Lot No. 5, 364 acres;
(2). " " 3, in second " " " " " 16, 284 " ;
(3). " " 3, in first " " " " " 27, 352 " ;
(4). " " 1, in first " " " " " 36, 350 " ,

at Shekomeko, to which was added, by purchase from Henry Bogaart and Martin Hoffman, April 19, 1750, subdivisions one and two of the three-sevenths part of the second quarter of Great Lot No. Thirty-six, two hundred and twenty-four acres, making the Bockée lands in No. Thirty-six, five hundred and seventy-four acres.[c]

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[a] Lib. XXVIII., f. 289.

[b] Henry Bogaart, baker, of New York City, and Martin Hoffman, merchant, of Rhinebeck.

[c] See surveys and drafts in possession of Phœnix Bockée. As nearly as they can be now identified, (1) was land lying west of Clinton Corners; (2) north of Willow Brook, on or near the farm of the late Archibald Arnold, and (3) on Chestnut Ridge.

To this estate in the then Krom Elbow Precinct,[a] later Amenia Precinct, and in 1788, the town of Amenia, but since the readjustment of boundaries, March 26, 1823, the southwest part of the township of Northeast, Abraham Bockée[4] came from New York City about 1760, and the spot became the homestead of the eldest branch of the family.

September 1, 1704, Abraham Bockée[2] and Tannéke, his wife, join the Dutch Church of New York City, by letter from the Church of Bergen. In 1705, he is mentioned as "a yeoman living near Stuyvesant's Bowery," but there is no reason to suppose that other residence is meant than at Versch Water Hill.

The Records of the Lords Proprietors of East Jersey give the sale, April 18, 1706, by Jacob Osterhout and John Keyser, of London, through their attorney, Octavo Coenradt, to Abraham Bokee of New York, husbandman, of "a parcel of land," three hundred and ninety-two acres, in Middlesex, by Lawrence Creek and Stony Brook.[b]

This land was bought after the writing of the will of Abraham Bockée,[2] and was not covered by the power of attorney given Tannéke Bockée November 6, 1719, signed by her children and sons-in-law, to facilitate the sale of lands. In 1742, her grandson, Abraham Bockée,[4] began suit for its recovery, it having been sold by Tannéke in 1721 for four hundred and fifty pounds. The summary of the case, by his lawyer, William Monat, is here given, for the light it throws upon the family history, but as no farther evidence remains of the suit, it was probably abandoned.

"Abraham Buckkee of New York, deceased, on the 2nd day of October, 1702, made and executed his last Will in writing; afterward he purchased a Valuable Tract of Land in the Jersies; sometime after this purchase, he died without altering his Will or Testament or making any Codicil or other Will.

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[a] Krom Elbow Precinct extended across the middle of Dutchess County from the Hudson River to the Connecticut Line. Amenia Precinct was erected from Krom Elbow, March 20, 1762, and included "the 9 Easternmost Lotts," No. 28 to No. 36, one allotted to each partner. Lot No. 36 was assigned to Hendrick TenEyck.

[b] This land lay south of New Brunswick. In the deed given by Tannéke and her children Jacquemÿntje Bockée, then wife of Jacob Harsen, is called Jeromina. (Deeds, C.-2, f. 426, Trenton.)

Johannes, his eldest son, died before his father Abraham, leaving behind him a son who died soon after, without leaving issue. Jacobus, the second Son, became Heir to his Father and also to his Nephew Johannes's Son, as well to the Land bequeathed to Johannes by the Will before mentioned, as to the Land purchased by his Father Abraham after making his said Will.

Jacobus, at the earnest request and solicitation of his mother Tannakee, together with the other children of Abraham Buckkee, executed a Power of Attorney in favour of his mother Tannakee, Impowering her to enter upon all the Lands belonging to him as Heir-at-Law to his said Father, and to dispose of the same, Which Power of Attorney dates from the 29th of November, 1718.

Jacobus, at the time of executing the Power of Attorney above mentioned, with the other children of Abraham Buckkee, executed a Bond in favour of his mother, Tannakee, for the sum of £1,000, New York currency, with the Condition that if he the said Jacobus, with the other Children, should at all times afterward maintain the power to be good in Law against them and their Heirs and all others Claiming any Title to the Real Estate of Abraham Buckkee, their Father, deceased, and should so often as their mother Tannakee sold off any part of the said Real Estate by vertue of that Power, execute with her such Conveyances thereto as the purchaser should desire according to the true intent and meaning of that Power and the Parties thereto, then the Bond should be Void.[a]

Jacobus after executing this Bond and before his mother Tannakee alienated any of the Lands belonging to him, died. Tannakee, the mother, after the decease of Jacobus who was Heir at Law to all the said Lands, did under Pretence and colour of the Power of Attorney and Bond aforesaid, alienate the Tract of Land which Abraham the father had purchased after making his last Will and Testament and to which Jacobus became sole heir as aforesaid, to Abraham Van Horne of New York, Merchant, as appears by a Power and assignation of the said Bond made by the said Tannakee to the said Abraham Van Horne, bearing date the first day of Janrs, 1722.

Abraham Buckkee of New York, Merchant, Son and Heir at Law to Jacobus Buckkee, claims the Lands above mentioned. I am of opinion that Abraham Buckkee has a good right of Inheritance in Fee Simple of and in that Land above mentd, the same having legally devolved upon him in manner aforesd, and that the alienation or sale thereof made by Tannakee Buckkee to Abraham Van Horne under colour of the Bond and Power of Attorney aforesd, after the decease of Jacobus Father of the Demandent, is *ipso facto* void and cannot operate in Law.

WILL: MONAT."

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[a] Office of the Town Clerk of and in the City of New York. Lib. No. 30 of Conveyances and Mortgages, f. 205.

WILL OF ABRAHAM BOCKÉE.[2] [a]

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN!

The Second day of October in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, one thousand seven hundred and two, I, Abraham Buckkee of Fresh Water Hill within the limits of the City of New York, being Sick and Weak of Body, but praised be God, of perfect and sound Memory, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following—that is to Say

First I bequeath my Soul to the merciful hands of God who gave it me, and my body to the earth to be decently Buried at the discretion of my executors to be hereinafter named, and as for the disposal of such Worldly Estate as God hath blessed me with, I bequeath the same as followeth:—

Item. I give and bequeath to my loving wife Tankee all that my plantation at a place in the Province of East New Jersey called Aquaquanunc, with all my Cattle, as Cows, Bull and Horses and all other my personal Estate whatsoever, until she marry again after my Decease, and if it should happen that she my said Wife Tankee should after my Decease live unmarried for the Space of one whole year, then I bequeath to each of my Children (my eldest Son excepted) the Just and full Sum of Thirty Pounds, Current Money of New York to be paid to them as they come to Lawfull Age of twenty-one years, or Marriage, and in the Interim to be put out for their Use; and that if my said Wife desire it, she shall keep the said Children's portion in her hand until the above said time limited for the said Children to receive the same, giving my other Executors hereafter mentioned with her, Sufficient Security and paying the Interest as it then goes.

And to my eldest son, Johannes Buckkee, I bequeath all that my Land at a certain place called Pokkeepsinck, which lyes in Dutchess County within the Province, as well the undivided as the divided, to be held by him, his Heirs and Assigns forever, and alsoe ten pounds in money, with this Provisoe, for Considerations and Reasons best to me Known, he shall not dispose nor have any Command of either the said given Land at Pokkeepsinck, nor also of the money but as my Executors or the major part of them shall think fit and join with him in the Sale and disposal of the same. And it is my Will that if my Wife should come to dye before my youngest Child be twelve years of Age, then the said child shall be brought up out of my personal Estate as aforesaid until it be twelve years old. But if my Wife after such her Marriage come to Dye, then my children are to be equal Heirs of all that hereinbefore I have bequeathed unto her, she being only a Tenant for life in Case of her Second Marriage. And that an Inventory of my Estate at her marrying again be taken, which shall be made Good to my children

[a] New York Hall of Records, Lib. VII., f. 426.

at her Decease, each to have an equal share thereof, she enjoying only the mean profits thereof during her life, provided always and on condition should any Accident happen, for and on account of Necessity, she shall have full power and as good authority as I have, to sell and dispose of the plantation, Aquaquanonk, aforesaid, and her Conveyance in Law to be good, and what then of my Estate shall remain, shall be equally divided among my Children, none Excepted.

Executors of this my last Will, I make my loving wife, Tankkee Buckkee, Andrew Tiebout and Christopher Stenmoss, and in Case of the Decease of one of these, my Executors to Chuse another to act, do and perform the office of the party deceased.

And revoking all other wills, I declare this to be my Last Will and Testament, in Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day and year first above mentioned.

ABRAHAM BOCKEE.

Sealed, signed, and delivered, published and declared in the presence of us,

WOLFERT WEBBER,
EDWARD COLE,
WILLIAM HUDDLESTON.

Proved before Richard Ingoldsby Commander in Chief of ye Province of New York, New Jersey, &c., ye 27th Octo^r, 1709.

TANNÉKE ANDRIESSE. 1652–1754.

The wife of Abraham Bockée[2] was TANNÉKE ANDRIESSE, born in 1652, dying in the City of New York, at the house of her grandson, Abraham Bockée,[4] on Whitehall Street, January 20, 1754. The death is recorded by him in his folio Dutch Bible,[a] now in the possession of his great-great-grandson, Harry Bockée Salkeld,[8] as follows:

"New York, Den 20te Januarius, 1754, is overleden mÿn Groot Moeder (of aanders mÿn Vaders Moeder) Tanneke Bockee out Zynde hondert en twee Jaeren."

Her parentage and descent are uncertain. Her name appears as Andries, Andriesse and Andriessen (Anderson); as Tanneke Jacobse, as Van Driesse, Van Driessen and

[a] "Zÿn Bock, geboght den 26 July, New York, anno 1744," is his inscription therein.

Van der Driesche. From the principle[a] on which Dutch surnames were formed, it may be assumed with certainty that she was the daughter of one Jacob Andries, and that she was born in Driesse, or Driessen. Such a village there was, now Drossen, in Brandenburgh, sixty miles northeast of Frankfort on the Oder.

Annetje Andries, who married (1) —— Wilgard, (2) Willem Huycken, and (3) Simon De Hart, was her sister, as was probably Francÿntje Andries, wife of Abraham Lubberts.

Andries Andriessen, shipwright, is said by Mr. Riker to have been the father of Tannéke Bockée. I think it more probable that he was her brother. He had come first to 'T Suydt Rivier, from "Westeroder, in Sweden,"[b] and was spoken of as a Fin. September 10, 1655, he bought a plantation on Long Island, "beyond the Hellgate," the name then applying to the entire East River. Shortly after, October 17, he married Wytÿs Huÿtes van Vrieslandt, and children, Jacob and Marÿtje, were baptized in 1659 and 1664. In 1682, his widow married Jan Vinge. July 10, 1660, he bought a lot on 'T Smee Straat,[c] in Nieuw Amsterdam, and his name occurs often in the affairs of the city.

That Tannéke Andriesse Bockée was a woman of executive ability and strong self-will is shown by her administration of her husband's estate. Her long life brought her within the boyish recollection of Judge Egbert Benson, 1746–1833, cousin to the children of her daughters, Marÿtje and Catalÿntje, and he used to tell Abraham Bockée[e] that "she was a Tartar." The probabilities are strongly against her being of Dutch descent.

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[a] A fixed surname was in rare use among the Dutch before the eighteenth century. Adrian, son of Hendrick Jansen, would be Adrian Hendricksen; and Adrian's son William would be Willem Adrianse. A name was often taken from the employment, as Winchell, from a shop; Bleecker, a bleacher; or from residence or birthplace, Bogaart, an orchard; Van der Veer, from the Ferry. Brothers often grew up with different cognomens, thus greatly complicating the study of families of Dutch extraction.

[b] The name is variously written, sometimes as Westroos. The place may be Westros, near Stockholm, or the 'oder' in the form given may even refer to the river of Brandenburgh and connect him with the supposed birthplace of Tannéke Bockée.

[c] William Street, between Wall and Pearl Streets.

III. 1. JOHANNES BOCKÉE.[3]

In the old *Trouw-Boeck* of the Dutch Church of New York City is this record:

"Johannes Bokee j. m. van Sluis in Vlanderen[a] getrouwet met Maryytje Langet j. d. van Esopus, den 28 December, 1706."

The *Doop-Boeck* gives the baptism of their children:

IV. 1. Tannéke Bockée,[4] bap. Oct. 8, 1706; d. i.
2. Abraham Bockée,[4] bap. Oct. 26, 1709; d. i.
3. Abraham Bockée,[4] bap. Oct. 8, 1710; d. i.

In the Will of Abraham Bockée,[2] Johannes is given "All his land at a certain place called Pokkeepsinck in Dutchess County."[b] He died, however, before his father. His birth in Sluys must have occurred between the years 1676–1682.

His wife, Maryytje, daughter of Franz Langet, married secondly, as here recorded:

"May 24, 1715. Jan Tomasse j. m. van Nieuw York, met Maryytje Langet wede van Johannes Boke, getrouwet."

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[a] In all Dutch documents the name of birthplace rather than of residence, is given.

[b] The vague expression of the Nine Partners territory.

III. 6. JACOBUS BOCKÉE.[3] 1690–1720.

JACOBUS BOCKÉE,[3] second son, and at the death of his brother Johannes,[3] heir of Abraham Bockée,[2] was baptized in the Neder-Dutch Church of Bergen, April 22, 1690, and died early in the year 1720.

In deeds and conveyances he is named as cordwainer. June 8, 1716, he married ELŸSABET BURGER[3] (p. 29).

Issue:

IV. 1. Abraham Bockée,[4] b. Feb. 26, 1718; bap. Mar. 2 (p. 35).

2. Pieter Bockée,[4] } bap. April 24, 1720.
3. Jacob Bockée,[4] }

The registry of their baptism is in this form:

Eltern.	*Kinder.*	*Getuygen.*
Jacob Bockee obytt	Pieter	Jans Herris, Catharine Courfort,
	&	
Elisabeth Burger	Jacob	Abraham Boke, Jacquemÿntje Brevoort.

The children were not designated as *tweelinger*, which was usual at the baptism of twins, as they doubtless were. There is no subsequent mention[a] of them, and they probably died in infancy, before the marriage, July 12, 1723, of Elÿsabet (Burger[3]) Bockée to Alexander Phœnix.

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[a] There was in Albany, in 1752, one Pieter Bockes, with whom the Bockes family of Saratoga do not claim kindred, whose origin cannot be traced, and who is not known to have left descendants. The possibility, merely, exists that he was the child Peter.

BURGER.

On the first page of 'T Trouw-Boeck of Nieuw Amsterdam under date of December 18, 1639, is registered the marriage by Domine Everardus Borgardus, the second marriage recorded in Nieuw Nederlandt, of

BURGER JORISZEN, *j. m. van Herzberg in Silesia en*
ENGELTJE MANS,[a] *j. d. van Coinxste in Sweden.*

In the first *Register der Ledematen*, 1649, their names occur as "Burger Joriszen en Engeltje Mans sÿn huysvrau."

Issue:

II. Catharyn Burger,[2] bap. Dec. 16, 1640.
Maryken Burger,[2] bap. Dec. 14, 1642.
Joris Burger,[2] bap. July 28, 1647 (page 31).
Janneken Burger,[2] bap. Jan. 30, 1650, = David Hendricksen.
Hermanus Burger,[2] bap. Mar. 3, 1652. = 1. 1674, Margarietje Karstens; 2. May 31, 1707, Geertrüy Koorse, wed[e] van Stoeffel Christianzen.
Elsje Burger,[2] bap. Dec. 31, 1653. = Oct. 31, 1674, Jan Sipken, Soldaet van Amsterdam.
Claes Burger,[2] bap. June 15, 1657. = 1. 1680, Catalina Bedloe, wed[e] van Jan Sickerley. 2. May 15, 1702, Rebecca Bradt.
Lÿsbeth Burger,[2] bap. May 18, 1659. = May 12, 1681, Tymen Franzen van Dyck.
Johannes Burger,[2] bap. Feb. 16, 1661, = Helena Turck.
Elias Burger,[2] bap. April 2, 1663.

ELŸSABET BURGER. 1692–1754.

ELŸSABET BURGER,[2] younger daughter of Joris Burger[2] and Elÿsabet (Lubberts) Evertsen, was baptized in New York

[a] There is every reason to believe the name "Mans" was but the contraction of Hermanus. Their second son, baptized Hermanus, was called "Mans." Arendt Hermanzen and Augustyn Heerman were sponsors for several of the children, and the latter was repeatedly associated in business with Burger Joris. This Augustyn Heerman, of Prague, had come over with Kieft in 1633. He was one of the Nine Men of Nieuw Amsterdam and later Lord of Bohemia Manor in Maryland. See *Archives of Maryland.*

City, July 31, 1692, the *getuygen* being Arent Harmenszen and Ewis Lubberts. Her descent in both paternal and maternal lines, gives interesting glimpses of the Dutch families who built up Nieuw Amsterdam.

B. July , 1692.
M. (1) June 8, 1716, Jacob Bockée;
(2) July 19, 1723, Alexander Phœnix.[a]
D. Feb. 28, 1757,

thus recorded by her son, Abraham Bockée:[4]

"1757, New York op den 28 February, ist overleyden. Elisabeth Burger weduwe van Jacob Bockée, daar na Huysvrouw van Alexander Phœnix, tot dese Dagh outzynde sestigh yaaren."

The issue of her second marriage was as follows:

1. Johannes Phœnix, bap. April 12, 1724.
2. Alexander Phœnix, bap. Dec. 11, 1726, = Cornelia ——.

Issue:
Elizabeth Phœnix.
Fanny Phœnix.
Alexander Phœnix.
John Phœnix.
Daniel Phœnix, = Anna Lewis Phillips.

Issue:
Jonas Phillips Phœnix, = Mary Whitney.

Issue:
Whitney Phœnix, d. i.
Mary Caroline Phœnix, = George Henry Warren.
Phillips Phœnix.
Harriet Whitney Phœnix, = Isaac Bronson.
Anna Lewis Phœnix, d. unm.
Stephen Whitney Phœnix, d. unm.
Lloyd Phœnix.

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[a] Alexander Phœnix was grandson of Alexander Fenwick, b. 1589, the younger son of Sir John Fenwick of Northumberlandshire. The crest of the Fenwicks is a gorged phœnix in bursting flames. Intermediate forms of the name in America were ffenwick, Fennex, Phinex. Alexander Phœnix had married (1) Hester Van Vorst, and (2) Margareta Courfort, with issue Jacob Phœnix, 1713-47, m. Mary Romme; Gerard, d. i.; Mary, m. John Exceen; Gerard; Telemon, m. Aaltje Taljou.

3. Anna Phœnix, bap. April 8, 1730; d. unm.
4. Catharine Phœnix, bap. Oct. 7, 1733, = Adolph Waldron.
5. Daniel Phœnix, bap. March 31, 1736; d. i.
6. Daniel Phœnix, bap. July 31, 1737, = 1. Hannah Tredwell;[a] 2. Elizabeth Platt.[a]

Issue:

Gerard Phœnix.
Elizabeth Phœnix, = Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham.
Alexander Phœnix (the Rev^d.), = 1. Patty (Gibbs) Ingraham; 2. Elizabeth Tappan; 3. Sarah Strong.
Rebecca Phœnix, = Eliphalet Williams.
Sidney Phœnix, d. unm.
Amelia Phœnix, d. i.
Jannet Phœnix, = Richard Riker.

II. 3. JORIS BURGER.[2]

JORIS BURGER,[2] housewright, was born July, 1647. No record of his death has been found. His marriage is thus recorded:

"Getrouwet den 9ten Jan. 1689, Joris Burger j. m. van Nieuw York en Lisbeth Lubberts wede van Dirck Evertsen, beide wonende alhier."

Her name is elsewhere written "Elsje Lubbers h. v. v. Joris Burger." When admitted to membership of the Dutch Church, November 29, 1671, it was as "Lysbet Lubberts, h. v. van Dirck Evertsen." She was the daughter of

"Gysbert Lubberts uÿt de Beemster in Noordt Holl^d, en Lysbet Thomas van London." Married February 4, 1650, with issue:

Lysbet Lubberts, b. 1651, = 1. Dirck Evertsen; 2. Joris Burger.[2]
Gerrit Lubberts, } b. 1653.
Dirck Lubberts, }
Gerrit Lubberts, b. 1655, = Alida Evertsen.
Eva Lubberts, = Arent Hermans Bussing.

[a] See *Platt MSS.* of M. B. F

Gysbert Lubberts was the son of Lubbert Gerritsen, in Gravesend until after 1657; in Haarlem 1661; d. Nov., 1673. The name Lubbert was equivalent to Lambert. Some of the family took the name of Westervelt.

The children of Joris and Lysbeth (Lubberts) Burger were.

III. 1. Engeltje Burger,[3] bap. 1689, = Gerrit Hassing, Vlackbosch.

2. Elÿsabet Burger,[3] bap. July 31, 1692. = 1. Jacob Bockée; 2. Alexander Phœnix.

BURGER JORIS. 1612–1671.

Burger Joris[1] (Citizen George), a native of Silesia, came to Rensselaerwyck in 1637. He owned a sloop and traded between Fort Orange and The Manhattans. Two years later, he was living in Nieuw Amsterdam, and September 19, 1639, three months before his marriage, is recorded the certificate of Director-General Kieft giving to Burger Joris, Farrier,[a] the use for four years, of the anvil, bellows and forge belonging to the West India Company. A map of Nieuw Amsterdam,[b] made in 1643, shows the grant to Burger Jorison of eleven rods on "the Road to the ferry," between the lots of Wessel Evertsen and Hendrick Jansen. A little later, Arendt van Corlear writes to the Patroon of Rensselaerwyck, a letter dated, "At the Manhattans, the 16th of June, 1643," in which he speaks of Adrian Van der Donck's proposed colony at the Katskill, saying, "I have been to Katskill with some colonists and your Honour may be assured that he intends to plant a Colonie there. Borger Jorison

[a] Farrier, *i. e.*, ferrier, now, blacksmith, long one of the most honored as still one of the most useful of handicrafts. An old chronicle says, "Every true Knight must be his own good farrier." Burger Joris had, afterward, his own smithy on his land at Hanover Square.

[b] Essentially the same as "The Duke's Plan of the Town of Mannados," drawn in September, 1661.

who has hitherto been in the Lord's Colonie will live there also. He has let his bouwerie to Brandt Peelen for two hundred guilders[a] a year."

This plan was abandoned, for a fortnight later, July 3, 1643, Burger Joris bought thirty morgens[b] of land on Canapauka Creek, later, Dutch Kills, Newtown, Long Island, and where, in 1654, he built a tide-water mill on the creek long after known as Burger Kills.[c] Although this primitive mill could grind but a few schepels of corn a day,—the Dutch schepel was about three pecks,—thither resorted the people from all the neighbouring bouweries, even rowing several miles from New Haarlem.

September 17, 1644, Hendrick Jansen deeds to him, house, garden and brewery. In 1646, a lot bordering the present Hanover Square, was granted him, and his house was on the northeast corner of the Square, adjoining Govert Lockermann. From him, for more than a century, Old Slip was called "*'T Burger Joriszen's Paatje*," and "the Burgher's Path." March 15, 1652, he subscribes one hundred of the six thousand guilders required to enclose Nieuw Amsterdam with palisades and ditch in defence against an expected invasion of the Indians from Connecticut. For a period of over twenty years there are continued records of the purchase and sale of lands and houses, by Burger Joris. It is to be remembered that he was a German, not a Hollander, and his transactions show little of Dutch conservatism.

He was admitted to the Burgher-Recht of Nieuw Amsterdam, April 16, 1657. The exact date of his death is unknown. It occurred between April 7, 1670, when the appointment, made a month earlier by the Town Meeting of Newtown, of "Mr. Burger, Capt. Lawrence and others," to lay out highways, was confirmed by Governor Lovelace, and April 25, 1671, when his wife Engeltje qualifies as his executrix.

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[a] Equal to eighty dollars, but relatively, a much larger sum.

[b] The morgen equalled two and one-tenth acres.

[c] July 19, 1693, Engeltje Mans, widow and administratrix of Burger Joris, and Joris Burger, eldest son and heir of Burger Joris, transfer lands on Mishpath Kills, known as the Mill Lands, to Bourgon Broucart. (Clerk's Office, Jamaica; Lib. B, No. 2, f. 352.) Other lands in Newtown were sold to John Purcell, and in 1852, were owned by Abraham and William Poynter.

"Engeltje Mans, widdow and Relict of Burger Joris admitted Executrix of her husband's estate.

Whereas Burger Joris, late of Mashpag Kills, deceased, did in his lifetime make his last Will and Testament, wherein he left his wife, and now Relict, Engeltje Mans, sole Executrix if shee should happen to survive him, which is now come to pass, to ye end ye said Executrix may be in a capacity to secure ye estate of ye said deceased and to dispose of it as in ye said Will and Testament required. There are to Certify that the afore mençoned Engeltje Mans, widdow and relict of the deceased and by him nominated his Executrix, is by mee admitted and confirmed to all interests and purposes of the whole estate together with ye goods and Chattels of whatever nature and Kinde soever, heretofore belonging to or in any wise apertaining to ye aforesaid Burger Joris, deceased.

And ye said Engeltje Mans has hereby full power and lawful authority to act in ye premises and to dispose thereof as Executrix as by the Lawes of this Government allowed to doe.

Given under my hand and seal at fforte James in New Yorke, this 25th day of April in ye twenty third yeare of his Majestie's Reigne, Anno Domini 1671.

FRANCIS LOVELACE,
Governor."

Surrogate's Office, New York, Liber I, f. 280.

For thirty years Burger Joris had been active in the affairs of New Netherland. In temperament he was evidently irascible, and little amenable to law, as shown in this, one of many similar entries in the Dutch MSS.: "*The Fiscal vs. Burger Joris*, for Slander and for threatening to have a piece of his body before he left the country." Fined sixty guilders, and "to remain in prison until paid. After Judgment, the Defendant used threatening language toward the Bench, and was ordered to be kept in irons for twenty-four hours after his fine was paid."

But it goes far toward making the offence a venial one, if it be remembered that the Fiscal was the mischief-making Cornelis van Tienhoven, soon after denounced by Burger Joris's friend, Augustyn Heerman, as a *blase-geist*. As a contrasting light may be quoted the entry, March 4, 1649, when "Borger Jorison and Augustyn Heerman, Ensigns, assembled on invitation of the Honourable Director-General in the parlour at the ffort," in judgment upon the seditious Journal of Adrian Van der Donck. Burger Joris then voted that "he should remain confined until examined, as he deserves."

IV. 1. ABRAHAM BOCKÉE.[4] 1718–1776.

Abraham Bockée,[4] son of Jacobus Bockée[3] and his wife, Elÿsabet Burger, was born in New York City, February 26, 1718, O. S., and baptized March 2, the *Getuygen* being Conraedus Courfort and his grandmother, Tanneke Bockée. From the early death of his father, and the marriage of his mother to Alexander Phœnix, in 1723, Abraham Bockée was reared in the family of his step-father, who, in his Will, made him co-heir with his own children.[a]

November 8, 1741, he married Maria Kaar, daughter of Anthoni Kaar and Annetje Huÿcken, born in New York, August 22, 1714, O. S., baptized August 25, with Denÿs Verdúyn and Maria Huÿcken as *Getuygen*.

Abraham Bockée[4] died at Shekomeko, January 22, 1776.

Maria (Kaar) Bockée died January 28, 1776.

Issue.

V. 1. Jacob Bockée,[5] b. July 22, 1742; d. July 15, 1747.
2. Annetje Bockée,[5] b. Aug. 17, 1743; d. July 19, 1744.
3. Elizabeth Bockée,[5] b. Oct. 12, 1744; d. Feb. 5, 1749.
4. Anthony Bockée,[5] b. Oct. 9, 1745; d. July 15, 1746.
5. Marya Bockée,[5] b. May 30, 1747. (Page 98.)
6. Catharina Bockée,[5] b. Nov. 14, 1748; d. Dec. 30, 1752.
7. Abraham Bockée,[5] b. March 19, 1750; d. May 4, 1751.
8. Annetje Bockée,[5] b. June 12, 1751. (Page 107.)
9. Abraham Bockée,[5] b. Aug. 18, 1753; d. Aug. 29, 1753.
10. Elizabeth Bockée,[5] b. April 10, 1756; d. May 23, 1756.
11. Jacob Bockée,[5] b. Oct. 18, 1757. (Page 51.)

These births and deaths are recorded by Abraham Bockée[4] in his Bible, as follows:

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[a] He received from the Phœnix Estate, £438.

Maria Car is geboren 22 Augustus Anno 1714. Neue Style 2e September.

Abraham Bockee ys geboren den 26 Februarius Anno 1717/8, de 9te Mar. N. S.

1741 op den 8te November Abram Bockee met Maria Car in den hulycke Staat getrouwet.

New York Der 22 Julyus, 1742 geboren onse Zoon Jacob Bockee des donderdaghs Morgen.

New York den 17 Augustus, 1743 is geboren onse doghter Annetie Bockee des Wonsdaghs Morgen.

New York den 12 October 1744 is geboren onse Doghter Elizabeth Bockee des Vrydaghs Morgens.

New York den 9 October 1745 is geboren onse Zoon Anthony Bockee des Woensdagh nach middagh tusschen 4 en de 5 uren.

New York den 30 May 1747 is geboren onse Doghter Marya Bockee des Saterdaghs avonts tusschen 10 en 11 uren.

New York den 14 November 1748 is geboren onse Doghter Catharina Bockee Des Mondaghs Morgen tusschen 4 en 5 uren.

New York den 19 Maart 1749/50 is geboren onse Soon Abraham Bockee des Maandaghs avonts tusschen 8 en 9 uren, en Gedoopt den 25 by Domine Ritsma, begin de het jaar 1750.

New York den 12 June 1751 is geboren onse Doghter Annetje Bockee des Wonsdaghs avonts (in Plaats de 23te newwe styl.

New York Den 15 Julyus, 1747 is overleden onse Zoon Jacob Bockee Des Mondaghs Morgens.

New York den 19 July 1744 is overleden onse doghter Annetie Bockee.

New York den 5 February 1749 is overleden onse doghter Elizabeth Bockee Dengsdagh Morgen.

New York den 15 Julyus, 1746 is overleden onse Zoon Anthony Bockee, Densdagh nach middagh tusschen 4 en de 5 uren.

New York den 30 December, 1752 N. S. is overleden onse Doghter Catharina Bockee Des Saterdaghs avonts.

New York den 4 May 1751 is overleden onse soon Abraham Bockee Saterdaghs Morgens.

New York Den 18 Augustus 1753 is Geboren onse soon Abraham Bockee des Saterdaghs Morgens voor dagh en Sondagh de 19te gedoopt by Domine Devonde. Getuygen, Alexander Phœnix en Elizabeth Burger Zyn huysvrouw.

New York den 29 Augustus 1753 is overleden onse hiervoor gemelde soon Abraham Bockee De frydagh avonts.

New York den 10 April, 1756 is geboren onse Doghter Elizabeth Bockee des Sondaghs, en vyf weeken gelebt to Sondaghs de 23 May, 1756. Getuygen oot Den Doop, Alexander Phoenix en Elizabeth Burger Zyn Huysvrouw.

1757. In New York op den 18 October is geboren onse Soon Jacob Bockee Des Dongsdaghs avont te acht uren. Getuygen tot den Doop voor Domine Devonde Des Sondaghs de 23 October, Daniel Phoenix en Catharina Phoenix.

Of Maria (Kaar) Bockée but few memorials remain; her little Dutch Bible and her receipts for oleijkoecks and momvelies are all. It is remembered that she could not speak English at her marriage, and that before her death she became blind. As the geologist from a single bone builds up the extinct saurian, so we may, from scattered traces of Abraham Bockée,[4] form our conception of the man, alert and versatile in business, genial and affectionate in personal relations, who dying in middle life, had yet led an active and varied career. His handwriting is noticeable and significant, the clear, clerkly script of the seventeenth century which had already become old-fashioned. Not less suggestive is the fact that although his legal papers were sometimes sealed with the heraldic device of Boucquet, he as often used what he seems to have adopted as his individual seal, a horseshoe crossed by mallet and hatchet, with the initials A. B., as if he gladly bore witness to his skill as craftsman, for Abraham Bockée,[4] like his father and uncles, had been trained as an artisan, and wrote himself "Smith" until April 25, 1752, when he rented his forge to his wife's nephew, Anthony Chardovoine, for a yearly sum of ten pounds.[a]

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[a] The inventory then made has its interest:

1 Anvil	1 Ladle hamers	2 holsters
1 bellows	4 Pr. tongs	2 Rules
1 Large Vice	1 shovel and poker	2 Gages
1 Big Iron	3 nail drills	1 scru plait and tapsin
2 sledges	1 scail Beem and Scails	2 smood files
3 Hand hamers	10 pins or Mandrils	1 pump drill
2 Bench hamers	2 cold chisels	1 Lardge conipas.

From that time,[a] we find mention of him as a merchant, with indications of a large foreign trade. A letter from the Barbadoes, addresses him as "a Gentleman recommended for doing good-natured offices for strangers." How varied was the range of commodities in a single shop may be seen from the entries on one page of his Ledger and Day-book. Lumber, lime and other building materials were sold in largest quantity, but there were sold,

Guilt pocket cases	Chaloon	Molasses
Horn-books	Teapots	Rum
Blanck books	Sarsnet	Cedar Planck
Speling books	Gimp	Sash frames
Laws of this Collony	Buckels	Lime
Psalters	Durant	Window glass
Inck-powder	Coloden	Oak joys
Swanskin blanckets	Tandum	Barrel Turpentine
Check linnen	Duffels	Hogs' Cornell
Doble-fold Gartrix	Coffy	Bran

Among the many functions of the keeper of such a place of business, was that of uncommissioned postmaster. In the Letters of Ephraim Williams[b] to his son Elijah, in "New-ark at Mr. President Burr's," 1749–50, mention is often made of their transmission through the forests from Stockbridge to the Hudson, and down the river in Capt. ffunda's sloop, "To be left at Mr. Abra^{m} Buckee's In White Hall: New York for speedy conveyance."

From 1749, perhaps earlier, he lived in Whitehall Street. There were born at least five of his eleven children, and probably there were ended the brief lives of all but Marya, Annetje and Jacob. Why, so well established there, Abraham Bockée[4] left New York City, can now be but matter of conjecture. An answer may well be found in the loss of his children and in the hope that change of residence would

[a] And earlier, since under date of November 21, 1751, "Abraham Bockee, Shopkeeper," remits to John Concklin of Poghkeepse his "right and title in two-thirds part of the Lot No. 4 which is the fourth part of Lot No. 1 of the first Devision of the Nine Water Lots Scituate in Dutchess Co. in Cromellbogh Precinct."

[b] Published in Scribner's Magazine, February, 1895, by his descendant, Mr. James F. Dwight. Another letter, addressed to Abraham Bockée by Madame Dwight, gives a very pretty picture of life in the Whitehall home.

preserve the lives of the remaining ones, or, the reason may easily have been in that love of the soil, inherent in so many of his race.

Besides the various tracts in the Nine Partners which he had added to the original purchase of his grandfather, he bought, in 1751, in company with Alexander Phœnix and John Exceen, one thousand acres in Orange County near Highland Falls, but it was to Dutchess County, and to that beautiful part of Lot Number Thirty-six, where is now the hamlet of Shekomeko, that Abraham Bockée[4] came to make his home probably in the spring of 1761.[a]

Here he established himself on lands stretching over the rolling valley from the crest of the East Mountain, which delays the sunrise to those sheltered at its foot, over meadows and woodlands, stately groves of white oak, woods of chestnut and maple and ash, rounded sand-hills with their story of glacial movement, and parallel ledges of limestone, past Mount Pisgah and Mount Nebo to the natural meadows through which winds in glittering meanders the earlier course of the Shekomeko, over billowy slopes, climbing the precipitous ascent of the West Mountain[b] to the line of the sunset sky,—this is "The Old Place" in bird's-eye glimpse, or to the fonder eye of memory.

He chose the site of his house at the base of the East Mountain, near the opening of a long ravine, "the Run," called Pompey's Hollow, in its upper and deepest windings, where grows the *Pingster Bloemtje.* The choice was determined by the great spring[c] of cold water welling up at the foot of the little knoll on which the house was placed. This old house, as remembered by his elder great-grandchildren, was built in the usual style of the Dutch country houses, long and low, painted red, with dormer windows in the sweeping roof which extended to form the welcoming porch;

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[a] In September, 1761, is mention of "Mr. Bokay a Justice of the Peace living near a place called The City." *Documentary History of New York*, Vol. III., p. 985.

[b] Old David, one of the slaves brought from New York, used to amuse the childhood of Abraham Bockée[6] with stories of the deer which daily crossed the valley. Even in the memory of the present generation, wildcats were not infrequent upon the mountains.

[c] This spring, of an unvarying temperature of 46°, discharges twenty cubic feet of water the minute. The little pond it feeds never freezes, but in the coldest days of winter, "smokes" with its cloud of rising vapor.

but it must have had conveniences not common to the time or place. When taken down, about 1830, it was found that the windows had been hung on pulleys. Among the treasure-trove over which fancy may weave its romance, was a little satin slipper, hidden in the walls, and an old punch-bowl of Canton blue. Beside the kitchen door, and used as a hand-basin, was an Indian mortar; at the other end of the long porch, within arm's reach, was a plum-tree, until very lately standing in its gnarled and shattered old age. The spring and its immediate outlet were so walled in as to simulate a shoe with high heel and tapering toe. Some of the water was conducted in a channel past the garden, and northward to a sawmill on the hillside, near that maple grove where bloom the first hepaticas, while the main body of the stream runs in a clear winding brook through the meadow, where are the earliest coltsfoot and cowslips, dashing in miniature cascade from the grove at the northern boundary of the estate, to encircle a knot of beech trees, and onward to join the Shekomeko in its course to the Roeliff Jansen Creek.

Scattered over this meadow, a few of the old walnut trees, fifty years ago in their prime, have been spared; every tree had its nut of distinctive flavor or size or form. Wild cherry trees of unusual growth were there; stately black walnuts bordered the road leading to the south, and still older chestnut trees overhung the north road. As the lower part of the East Mountain was cleared, orchards were planted on its slopes. There were growing until within a few years, *'T Langstaajes Appel*, which Maria Kaar Bockée brought from New York, a long-stemmed little summer apple striped with red, its sweet, yellow substance quite unequalled in modern pomology. A cider-mill was built against the great bulwark of limestone rock just east of the house, rock fringed with scarlet columbines, and in whose crevices grew the rare walking-fern. Some of the old trees are still living, notably, "Old Si's redstreak," for among the perquisites of the slaves were apple trees for their own cider. In "the Run" was a large lime-kiln, another instance of the self-sustaining methods by which country life was maintained a century and more ago.

The Lead Mines had been discovered a dozen years before Abraham Bockée came to live in the Nine Partners. The ore is a galena, rich in silver, and associated with carbonates and sulphurets of copper. It occurs in the gray, sub-granular limestone, east of its junction with the underlying talco-argillaceous slate. The number of small veins, are judged by Mather, the State Geologist, to be leaders to large deposits of ore, but at such depths that working the mines would be unprofitable.

The following agreement is the first recorded mention of the mines:

"ARTICLES of Agreement indented, had, made and concluded upon the Eighteenth day of December In the twenty third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c And in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty nine, BETWEEN Henry Bogert of the City of New York, baker, of the first part, Abraham Bokee of the same city, blacksmith, of the second part, Martin Hoffman of Dutches County, merchant, of the third part, and Moses Harris of the same County, yeoman, of the fourth part, in manner and form following, (to wit)

Whereas, a great quantity of Oar supposed to be Copper, or some other very Valuable Metal hath Lately been Discovered upon a spot of ground upon the Surface of the Earth in a Certain Lott of Land known and Distinguished as Lott Number (1) in Lott Number (36) on a certain tract of Land in Dutches County in the Province of New York Commonly Called the Nine partners which Spot of Ground whereon the said Oar was discovered is the property of the said Henry Bogert, Abraham Bokee and Moses Harris.

And Whereas the said Martin Hoffman gave the first Information to the aforesaid Proprietors of the Discovery of the said Oar and hath since been very Dilligent in making a further discovery therein, in Consideration of which the parties aforesaid did Give and Grant to the said Martin Hoffman the one fourth part of all such Oar as Shall at any time or times hereafter be Dug out of the said mine, he bearing his proportionable part of the Charge and Expense which shall arise and accrue thereby.

And Whereas there is very great Reason to believe the said Oar Runs Deep in the Earth, it will be attended with a very great Charge and Expense to provide proper Workmen and Labourers and to provide Materialls necessary in and about the Business of Mining so as to bring the Same to Perfection, the said parties have agreed with each other to bear their Equall proportion of all Charges and Expenses which shall

arise and accrue thereby, provided the same does not exceed Six hundred pounds Current money of New York. * * * *

In witness whereunto the said parties have hereunto fixed their hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

HENRY BOGART
ABRAHAM BOCKEE
MOSES HARRIS
MARTIN HOFFMAN."

A further agreement for working the Mines was made with John Tiebout. The ore dug by Tiebout was sent to Bristol, England.[a]

In June, 1776, the Convention of the State of New York, appointed Commissioners, Jonathan Landon and Ezra Thompson, to examine these mines with reference to their working "for the public good," and John MacDonald,[b] a Scotch miner, was employed to test their worth. Not much was done, although some of the lead went into bullets for the Continental army, but until as late as 1860, repeated attempts were made to find the large deposits believed to exist, and many shafts were sunk in "the Chase Lot" and "the Squaw Lot," shafts now falling in and filling up, bordered by clumps of fast-growing young poplars.

Abraham Bockée[4] could have spent but fifteen years here before his death when scarcely past the middle of life. He took the Oath of Abjuration (to the House of Stewart) and of Fealty to George III., October 7, 1761. There is mention of him in the various affairs of the Precinct, and that his New York connections were maintained, is shown by surviving fragments of correspondence.[c] December 11, 1762, he was appointed with Roswell Hopkins and Edmond Per Lee to lay out highways in Amenia Precinct. June 8, 1766,

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[a] There is extant a receipt, dated

LONDON, Aug. 7, 1754.

To John Tiebout & Isaac VanHorn, the sale of 6 casks of ore Nett produce £7, 4s.

WM. BAKER.

[b] John MacDonald of the Clan MacDonald, had married Arabella MacGregor, the granddaughter of Rob Roy. The MacGregors were enraged thereby and the young couple escaped to America. Their daughter, Miss Anne MacDonald, was long a governess in the family of Judge Isaac Smith at Lithgow, and later, steward of his large estates.

[c] For example, Nov. 27, 1764, Abraham Bockée of Nine Partners was appointed Attorney for Jerzÿntie TenEyck, widow of Abraham TenEyck.

he was named as one of the Deacons in the Dutch Church near Mount Ross in the Little Nine Partners. Almost from his first residence in Dutchess County he had served as one of the King's Justices of the Peace, associated in office with Isaac Smith of The Square, whose daughter his only son was to marry, and with Ephraim Paine, with whose descendants, alliance was later made. When the news from Lexington and Concord thrilled the country, with the characteristic conservatism of the family, he signed the pledge of the Patriot Association with the proviso, "not to infringe upon my oath of office."

In January, 1776, Abraham Bockée[4] and his wife sickened of fever, and died within the same week, on the twenty-second and twenty-eighth of the month. They were buried in the graveyard of the little church[a] between Pine Plains and Pulver's Corners, and when all trace of the church was gone, were removed, in 1865, to the burial ground of the Smith Family at The Square.

WILL OF ABRAHAM BOCKÉE.[4]

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN!

I, Abraham Bockée of Amenia Precinct in the County of Dutchess and Province of New York, being in good health and perfect memory (blessed be God therefor) do this 11th day of January in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the faith, &c, and in the year of our Lord Christ 1769, do make and publish my last Will and Testament in manner and form, following, that is to say, *Imprimis*,

I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it me, and my body to the earth whence it came, in hopes of a joyfull resurrection through the merits of my Saviour, Jesus Christ, and as for that worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me, I dispose thereof as follows:—

First, I give to my loving wife Maria the mean profits, rents and incomes of my whole estate real and personal (except what shall hereafter be disposed of) until my son Jacob shall be of the age of twenty-one years, the better to enable her to bring up and support the expense

[a] This church was built in 1772 by seceders from the Round Top Lutheran Church at Bethel, built about 1760. It was taken down in 1826.

of my said son's education, and from the time of my said son's coming to the age of twenty-one years, my said wife then to have only one-third part of the profits of my estate. I also give to my said wife, a negro woman named Grace and all my household furniture during her natural life, and at her decease the said wench Grace, if living, to descend to my son Jacob Bockée, and the furniture above mentioned to be equally divided by even portions among my daughters Marya Salkeld and Annetie Bockée and my son Jacob Bockée.

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Marya Salkeld (to commence at my son's lawefull age) a moiety or half part in that Lott or farm in the tenure of Enoch Briggs and Robert Wilbore situate in Charlotte Precinct[a] in the County of Dutchess in the Province of New York, being a part of the Lott No. 27 in the Second Division of the Great Nine Partners Patent, the said moiety together with the half part of all my right to the said lott and emolluments and appurtenances thereunto belonging to my said daughter, Marya Salkeld, and to her heirs and assigns, with this exception that she shall not have any power to sell or to make any lawfull conveyance in fee simple during the time of her present coverture and unless she become a *feme sole.*

Item: I give and bequeath to my daughter Annetie Bockée one other moiety or half part in the above lott in the tenure of Enoch Briggs and Robert Wilbore, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging to her, her heirs and assigns forever, her right to commence at the time my son comes to lawefull age as above.

Item: I give to my said daughter Annetie one negro girl named Pamelia, also six silver spoons, also in case she should marry before a Division be made I give her the sum of Forty Pounds Currency to buy an out-sett, but if she shall receive any of the said articles in my lifetime they shall account for so much of what I have herein directed to be given her after my decease.

Item: I also give to my daughter Marya Salkeld one negro girl, now living with her, named Silvia.

Item: I give and devise to my son Jacob Bockée when he comes to lawfull age, all that farm and tract of land upon which I live, containing by estimation five hundred and fifty two acres, situate, lying and being in Amenia Precinct, County of Dutchess and Province of New York, to him, his heirs and assigns, forever.

I also give to my said son, the negro slaves, Lew, David, Hester, their two children, Tom, and Simon, and if any of the negro children shall happen to die, the girl, Lydia, shall supply the place thereof, provided always, that if any of the negro men or women shall misbehave themselves before my said son comes of age, my executors shall have power to sell and dispose of the latter and the money to lay out for others, or, to put out at interest for my son's use.

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[a] Charlotte Precinct included the townships of Stanford, Washington and Clinton. Pleasant Valley was not then set off from Clinton.

Item: I also give to my said son all my farming utensils, wearing apparel, armory and lawbooks.

Item: It is my will that my Executors shall have full power to sell and dispose of so much of the following lotts of land as may be necessary to discharge my debts, *viz.*, a lot in the first Water-lott in the first Division; a lott in No. 16 in tenure of William Irish and Palmer in second division, and a Lott in No. 7 in third Division of the Great Nine Partners Patent, and the overplus if any be, together with my stock of Creatures to be equally divided between my three children or their representatives. I make and ordain my said wife and my daughter Annetie Executrixes, and my son Jacob Bockée Executor as soon as the law will admit of his acting.

In Witness Whereof, I the said Abraham Bockée have to this my last Will and Testament set my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

ABRAHAM BOCKÉE.

THOMAS FISH, JOSHUA FISH, ELIJAH his mark × BROWNING, JOHN FISH, *Witnesses.*

Abraham Bockee the within Testator, being weak in body but of sound mind and memory do hereby make this Codicil to this my last written Will and Testament, that is I do hereby authorize and empower my Executors in the within Written Will or the major part of them, if they shall Judge proper to sell and dispose of all my lands in lott No. 27 in the second Division of the great Nine Partners and to apply the money arising from the sale thereof as I have in my said Will ordered the money to be applyed arising from the sale of the other lands which I have therein ordered to be sold.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Abraham Bockee as a Codicil to and a part of his Last Will and Testament this 19th day of January, 1776, in the presence of us whose names are hereunto written, who did each of us subscribe his name as witnesses at his request in the room where he then was.

ABRAHAM BOCKEE.

THOMAS FISH, ISAAC SMITH, MATTHS B. MILLER.

Sworn to May 18, 1784, by Joshua Fish of Amenia Precinct, and the Codicil, May 29, 1784, by Isaac Smith Esquire of Dutchess County and Matthias Burnet Miller Physician of the City of New York, before

THOMAS TREDWELL,
Judge of the Court of Probates.[a]

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[a] New York, Hall of Records, Lib. XXXVII., f. 61. The original Will is in the Court of Appeals, Albany.

KAAR; CAR.

Maria Kaar was the daughter of

Anthoni Kaar and Annetje Huycken,

whose children are given below. The list of grandchildren is not complete:

1. Annetje Kaar, bap. July 15, 1705, = Isaac Chardevoine,[a] May 18, 1727.
   - Elias Chardevoine, bap. Feb. 11, 1728.
   - Anthoni Chardevoine, bap. Sept. 23, 1729.
   - Anna Chardevoine, bap. Apr. 14, 1731; d. i.
   - Annetje Chardevoine, bap. June 29, 1732.
   - Maria Chardevoine, bap. Aug. 29, 1735.
   - Jannetje Chardevoine, bap. Feb. 15, 1737.
   - Elÿsabet Chardevoine, bap. Aug. 6, 1740.
   - Isaacq Chardevoine, bap. June 15, 1743.
   - Willem Chardevoine, bap. July 21, 1745.
   - Abraham Chardevoine, bap. May 30, 1750.
2. Elÿsabet Kaar, bap. Aug. 31, 1707; d. i.
3. Willem Kaar, bap. Oct. 16, 1709, = Annetje Vredenburgh, of Esopus.
   - Anthoni Kaar, bap. Dec. 25, 1742; d. i.
   - Annetje Kaar, bap. Sept. 22, 1744.
   - Anthoni Kaar, bap. Aug. 27, 1746.
   - Johannes Kaar, bap. Feb. 5, 1750.
4. Elÿsabet Kaar, bap. Jan. 6, 1712, = John Lewis.
   - Annetje Lewis, bap. May 12, 1736.
   - Johannes Lewis, bap. July 2, 1738.
5. Maria Kaar, bap. Aug. 25, 1714, = Abraham Bockée.
6. Catharina Kaar, bap. Oct. 23, 1717.

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[a] Married, at New York, in *L' Eglise du Saint Esprit*, August 21, 1697, "Elie Chardevoine de Saryon en Stonge au Royaume de France, et Anne Valos de l'Isle de Ré."

Baptized there, August 9, 1702, "Izac, fils de Elie Chardevoine et de Anne Valleau, né Juillet 4, et presenté au baptême par Arnaud Valleau et Sara Valleau."

7. Johannes Kaar, bap. Dec. 19, 1722, = Margareta Wilson.
    Anthony Car,[a] bap. July 31, 1744.
    Johannes Kaar, bap. Jan. 1, 1746.
    Annetje Caar, bap. June 14, 1747.
    Elÿsabet Kaar, bap. Aug. 1, 1750.

Nothing has been found regarding the ancestry of Anthoni Kaar. In 1672 one Walter Kaar married Janneke Claesen. There is some reason to believe them the parents of Anthoni, but as the name Walter does not occur among his descendants, there is the probability based upon the strong love of the Dutch for ancestral names, that the grandfather was called Johannes. The first Wolfert Webber married in Holland, Sarah Car, sister of Heinrick Car. It is possible that herein is the basis of a vague tradition of kinship with the Webbers, other than through the marriage of Janneta Minthorne to Willem Bokee. It is not true that Annetje, wife of Wolfert Webber,[2] was an Andriesse.

HUYCKEN.

Annetje Huycken, wife of Anthoni Kaar, was the daughter of Willem Huycken (he wrote his name Wyellem Heocken), and Annetje (Andriesse) Wilgard, sister of Tanéke (Andriesse) Bockée, and marrying (3d), June 19, 1691, Simon Aesen de Hart.[b]

Willem Huycken, or Huick, tailor, immigrated in 1663, and settled in Gowanus, buying of Paulus Vanderbeek one-half the patent taken out by Cornelis Lambertse Cool. The other half was bought by Cornelis Gerritse van Duyn, later

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[a] In the famous "Black List,' the roll of the Loyalists addressing Admiral, and General Howe on their occupation of New York City, October 16, 1776, is the name of Anthony Carr. The others of the name are probably of Scotch descent. (History of *New York during the Revolutionary War;* Thos. Jones.)

[b] See visit of Dankers and Sluyter to "Brother Symon," 1678–79. (*Memoirs Long Island Historical Society*, Vol. I, p. 122.)

Simon Aesen De Hart (the name became Terhart) came over in 1664, and built the stone house on Gowanus Bay standing until 1867. His first wife was Geertje Cornelis.

his son-in-law. In 1675, he was assessed in Amersfoord for "1 poll, 3 cows, £33." In the Valuaçon of Breuckelen, September 26, 1683, is the entry:

Willm Huicke,	2 horses	£24
	1 " of 1 year,	3
	3 cows	15
	3 do of 2 years	7.10
	3 " " 1 yr	3 10
	8 morgens of land	16

Willem Huycken was a member of the Church in Breuckelen, 1667, of Vlacklands, or Amersfoord, in 1675. He took the oath of allegiance to the English Government in 1687.

Issue:

1. Jacob Huycken, bap. Dec. 29, 1666; probably d. i.
2. Machtelt Huycken, bap. 1669, = Cornelis Gerritse van Duyn.[a]
   m. Jan. 3, 1691; d. March 1, 1709.
   - Gerrit Van Duyn, bap. Sept. 6, 1691.
   - Willem Van Duyn, bap. March 26, 1693.
   - Annetje Van Duyn, = Folkert Rapelje. bap. Nov. 15, 1694,
   - Machiltje Van Duyn, = Hendrick Staats.
   - Styntje Van Duyn, = Gerrit Nostrand.
   - Jacomyntje Van Duyn, = Reinier Veghte. bap. Jan. 14, 1700.
   - Cornelis Van Duyn, bap. Jan. 14, 1704; d. i.
   - Cornelis Van Duyn, d. 1779. / Cornelia Van Duyn, } = Femmetje ——. bap. Feb. 16, 1709.
3. Marÿtje Huycken, = Denys Gerritse Van Duyn.
   m. Feb. 4, 1691; d. 1729.
   - Willem Van Duyn, = Sybreck Verkerch.
   - Denys Van Duyn.
   - Gerrit Van Duyn, = Seytie Verkerch.
   - Jacobus Van Duyn.
   - David Van Duyn.

[a] Van Duyn was a noble family in Burgundy. Cornelis Gerritse Van Duyn was Deacon of the Church of Vlackebosch, moved to Three Mile Run, Somerset County, N. J., where his sons settled, and returned to Vlackebosch in 1723.

4. Geertruy Huycken, d. unm.
5. Catarina Huycken, = Abraham Van Duycke.
6. Elÿsabet Huycken.
7. Annetje Huycken, bap. Jan. 28, 1683, = Anthoni Kaar. d. Jan. 4, 1753.
8. Margarietje Huycken, bap. July 28, 1688.

The joint Will of Willem and Annetje Huycken is an interesting specimen of the Common Testament not infrequent among the Dutch:

In the year of the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, one thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven the twenty-fourth day of March, appeared before mee, Jacobus van de Water, public notary, admitted in the town of Breucklyn, and there residing, Mr. Willem Huycken and Annetje Andries Wilgard, his wife, inhabitants of Gowanus in the jurisdiction aforesaid and both being known unto mee, the said notary, and both being of perfect health and standing, and of full understanding and memory as outwardly appeared and could not otherwise be perceived, who considering the weakness of man's Life and the certainty of Death and the uncertainty of the Time and Place thereof, and not willing to depart this world before they have disposed of their temporal Estate, do in the first place recommend their Soules into the Merciful hands of God Almighty, and their Bodyes to be decently buryed in a Christian manner, by their heirs hereinafter to be named, and further, revoking, annulling and declaring voide all fformer Wills and Testaments do make and declare, this their last Will and Testament in manner and form following:—

ffirst; the deceasor of the said two Testators doth appoint the survivour of them both to be the universale Heir of all the Estate of the said ffirst Deceasor, in the world, either Immovables, cattle, household stuff, furniture, silver, gold, coined or not coined, actions or credits, without being required to render any Inventory or Account of the said Estate to any man whatsoever, but to dispose, alienate and expend of the same as of their own patrimonial estate, until the Survivour shall happen to marry again, att which time, before the Solemnitys of Marriage shall be fulfilled, the said Survivour shall be obliged to account and deliver to the said Testator's Children, the equal one half of the immovable estate, and one half of the cattle and materials of husbandry and no more, and that the said Survivour shall have to himself before any Dividends be made all the household stuff, apparel, jewels, gold and silver, and upon the death of the said Testators they do invest them in their children, lawfully procured during their present Matrimony, by name, Machtelt, Marytje, Annetje, Geertroy, Catharina and Elÿsabet Huÿckon, together with the children which during the said

matrimony yet may be procured, to each of them, share and share alike, provided only that because Geertroy is deprived of her understanding and may continue therein, the said Geertroy shall enjoy and receive a double portion, and that none of the other children shall enjoy any other Portion on pretence of being first-born or otherwise, but only to enjoy an equal Dividend.

And further, the Testators desire that the real or immovable Estate shall not be divided before the youngest child be attained to its full age or Marriage, and that all the Children shall receive after the deaths of the Testators, the same gifts and Doweries that the eldest had enjoyed.

And the said Testators hereby desire all manner of persons not to concern themselves with the said Estate, but if the said children be under age the said estate to be left to the Administraçon of two or more persons thereunto appointed by the said Testators.

All the premises being duly read to the said Testators, they declared the same to be their last Will and Testament and desired that the same might be of full force, according either as a Testament, Codicil, Gift of Life or otherwise, tho all the Solemnitys required of Law were not fully observed nor fully filled, and that I, the said notary, should make of the same an Instrument in due form. This acted and done in the presence of Jan Jansen and Hendrick Sleght as Witnesses thereunto at the House of the said Testators in the year, day and month above expresst, as

Witness the mark of
JAN × JANSEN
HENDRICK × SLEGHT

WILLEM HUŸCKEN
ANNETJE HUŸCKEN

Entered for Probate, January 25, 1694, "when appeared Simon Aersen maryed to Annetje Aersen widow of Willem Huÿcken, deceased."

V. 11. JACOB BOCKÉE.[5] 1757–1819.

JACOB BOCKÉE[5] was born in Whitehall Street, New York City, October 18, 1757.

Married, at The Square, Dutchess County, April 17, 1783, to

CATHARINE SMITH (page 53).

Died at Lithgow, Dutchess County, October 16, 1819.

Issue:

V. 1. Abraham Bockée[6] (page 70).
2. Isaac Smith Bockée[6] (page 82).
3. Jacob Bockeé[6] (page 87).
4. Alexander Phœnix Bockée[6] (page 87).
5. Margaret Platt Bockée[6] (page 87).
6. Maria Bockée[6] (page 88).
7. Catharine Smith Bockée[6] (page 94).
8. Philip Platt Bockée,[6] b. Apr. 18, 1807; d. Mar. 23, 1812.

When the Revolution began, Jacob Bockée was a student at King's College. He at once entered the army, it is believed first, in the regiment of Col. Marinus Willet, but the only official records of his service are as follows:[a]

Col. Roswell Hopkins' Regiment of Dutchess County Militia was in active service from October 10 to November 22, 1779. The *Audited Accounts*, *A—13*, give

Jacob Bockée Quartermaster's Sergeant.

"Officers of the Levies of the State to reinforce the Armies of the United States, July 1, 1780, under Col. Lewis DuBois,

Lieut. Jacob Bockée."

Sept. 29, 1780, names of officers elected; there is no record of their commission;

"Jacob Bockée, Ensign, Waters' Co. *vice* Ezra Pain moved out."

[a] New York Colonial Doc., Vol. XV (which is Vol. I of N. Y. State Archives), pp. 257, 258, 283, 541.

ROSTER OF THE STATE TROOPS.

Name and rank		*Regiment*	*Appointed*
Jacob Bockée	Lieutenant	Willet	July 1, 1780
Jacob Bockée	Q. M. Sergeant	Hopkins	

Officers of Regiments raised for immediate defence of the State, April 27, 1781. (Lt. Col. Commanding, Marinus Willet.)

Lieut. James[a] Bockee; Isaac Salkeld.

The family tradition is confident that Jacob Bockée[5] was with General Schuyler at Stillwater. The story is told of his carrying a scalped child across the battlefield in face of the enemy's fire. His sword is in possession of his great-granddaughter, Phœbe Wilkinson Bockée,[8] of Poughkeepsie. In later life, he was familiarly known as "Captain Jacob" from serving as captain of a militia company of Light-horse.

The death of Jacob Bockée's parents in January, 1776, left the estate at Shekomeko in the hands of a boy of eighteen.

He returned to the army, bidding the dozen slaves who composed the household, to "get their living off the farm." Settling there, after his marriage, he devoted himself to the land with intelligent interest, and was particularly successful in raising wheat, and in the exercise of a mechanical bent in devising many appliances useful in the house and on the farm. The recollections of his daughters indicate a man of quiet, gentle nature; he was fond of writing verses for his children's amusement, and when they were naughty, would point a moral by writing a little story based upon the offence.

Jacob Bockée[5] was a member of the New York Legislature, 1794–97, and there introduced the first Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the State, having previously freed several of his own negroes.[b] He was also the original mover in a Temperance Society whose members bound themselves by a pledge, the violation of which required the forfeit of

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[a] The name Jacobus is properly translated Jacob. James, as used by the Stewart Kings, is a corrupted form.

[b] As for example:

AMENIA, Apr. 8, 1794.

Know all men by these presents that I, Jacob Bockee, of Amenia town in the County of Dutchess and State of New York, for and in consideration of the faithful service and other good causes thereunto, do manumit and discharge from my service and that of my heirs forever, a certain slave, named Simon Le Grande.

In witness hereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of April, seventeen hundred and ninety four. JACOB BOCKEE.

the right arm. He took an active interest in all public improvements, and his commission as Superintendent of Highways for the County of Dutchess, dated March 28, 1797, signed by John Jay, with the great seal of the State attached, is in the possession of his grandson, Silas Deuel.[7]

In the spring of 1815, when his eldest son Abraham left Poughkeepsie and returned to Shekomeko, Jacob Bockée bought and removed to the farm in Pine Plains, later the Deuel homestead. He died suddenly October 16, 1819, while on a visit to his brother-in-law, Isaac Smith[7] of Lithgow.

Under date of November 25, Isaac Smith[7] of Lithgow wrote to his cousin, Isaac Smith[7] of Buckram, Long Island, a letter, recently recovered, which says:

"It falls to my Lott to announce to you the melancholy Intelligence of the death of my Brother-in-law Jacob Bockée. He breathed his last at my house, on the 16th of October, where he with his Wife and Daughters were on a Visit. He had been a little unwell previous to coming from Home, but when he came was so well as to drive his Waggon. In the afternoon he was taken unwell and died the next day at 12 o'clock. From this sudden and unexpected Dispensation of Divine Providence, his widow has to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate Husband, his children, a tender Parent, and Society, a valuable and Intelligent member."

CATHARINE (SMITH) BOCKÉE.

Catharine Smith,[7] eighth child of Isaac Smith[6] and Margaret Platt,[5] was born in Hempstead, Long Island, May 22, 1761, and baptized there in Saint George's Church, March 9, 1762. She was married at The Square, Dutchess County, to Jacob Bockée,[6] April 17, 1783, and, spending thirty-two years at Shekomeko, died at their later home in the township of Pine Plains, September 20, 1826. This marriage is of importance as allying to the blood of Huguenot and Hollander, the followers of Coligny and of William the Silent, a purely English strain, of the class which gave to England, a Pym, a Hampden and a Cromwell.

SMITH.

To differentiate the Smiths of Long Island, of whom there were several distinct and noteworthy families, is not an easy task, but the family of Isaac Smith[6] of The Square, 1722–95, which may be discriminated as the Underhill-Smiths, from the marriage of his grandfather, Isaak Smith,[4] to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain John Underhill, or, as the Smiths-of-Herricks, from their farmstead on the Hempstead Plains, this family has been traced from its immigrant ancestor, William Smith,[1] of Gloucestershire, England.

Among the descendants of Jacob Smith,[7] of Salt Point, 1746–1810, eldest son of Isaac Smith[6] and Margaret Platt,[5] still exists the Breeches Bible brought from England by William Smith. Written on the inside of its covers, is the brief account of the family given below, and a rude emblazonment of the family arms. This account which, with but slight verbal differences, is found among several branches of the descendants of Jacob Smith,[7] and with the Lithgow family, is probably contemporary with Jacob Smith[5] if not earlier, and may be considered, in the main, authentic as to the line of descent.

"William Smith came from Glochestershire in England in (or about)[a] the year 1635 or 36, to Boston. (Where) He being a Baptist was persecuted for his religion's sake (religious principles) and driven from (He left) Boston and went to Hempstead on Long Island in (the year) 1639,[b] where he settled with (about) forty families who had fled from (had left) Boston on the same Account and had settled about two years before. (They were) under the Government (State) of Holland. He was killed a few years after by the Indians.[c] He left three (several) sons, John, Abraham and Morris.

[a] The reading of various copies of the original is given in parentheses.

[b] This is doubtful. The Stamford Colony did not cross the Sound until the fall of 1644. A William Smith was at Hempstead at the Division of Land in 1647, and it is believed to be he who later settled in Huntington.

[c] Doubtful. There is no mention thereof in Long Island records. He is probably confused with John Smith from Taunton in the Plymouth Colony, founder of the Mespat settlement, who was killed there in the massacre of 1643. No documentary evidence is obtainable, but there are strong reasons to believe William a brother of John, and of Richard Smith of Taunton. Roger Williams writes of the latter, "Mr. Richard Smith who for his conscience to God left faire possessions in Gloucestershire and adventured with his relations and estates in New England, and was a most acceptable Inhabitant and prime-leading man in Taunton in Plymouth Colony. For his conscience's sake, many difficulties arising he left Taunton and

Abraham had two sons, Isaak and Abraham. The youngest removed to Cape May in New Jersey (Abraham Smith died aged about eighty-six years). Isaak settled on Hempstead Plains. He was born about the year 1657, and died in the year 1746. He left two sons, Jacob and Micah."

Although obviously false in historical references, I believe the above must be accepted as giving our line of descent, with perhaps, for this reason, the insertion of another generation;—There are published data[a] of an Abraham Smith granted land in New Haven in 1641, but with therein no clues to his descent or posterity. Long Island Genealogists, notable for careful work, identify him with Abraham Smith who received Lot No. 43 at the Hempstead Division in 1647, and further mentioned in the Town Books of Hempstead, and consider him to be the father of Isaak Smith, born 1657. But, an old document treating of the "First Settlers of Hempstead," of date, 1727, speaks of Abraham Smith, father of Isaak, as then "having lived in Hempstead eighty years." If he had been not less than twenty-one, when receiving the New Haven grants, he would at that time have been one hundred and seven, an age so remarkable as scarcely to have escaped mention in the gossiping chronicles of the day. I believe it safe to assume, at least, as a working hypothesis, that William Smith[1] of Gloucestershire, had a son Abraham[2] of New Haven and Hempstead, who had a son, Abraham[3] of Hempstead and Jamaica, later, returning to Hempstead, and father of Isaak.[4] The generations of ascent are here numbered in accordance with this theory. There were also at Jamaica, brothers, Morace, Samuel and William, brothers of Abraham of the second or third generation.[b] There is much of interest in the Town Books of Hempstead and of Jamaica, to connect these men and establish their relationship. The autograph of Abraham Smith affixed to various

came to ye Naheggonseck county * * * where he put up in the thickest of the Barbarians, the first English house amongst them." This house was a trading post at Wickford, R. I., and was called "Mr. Richard Smith's Garrison House." *Rhode Island Hist. Collections*, Vol. III., p. 106.

[a] *Hoadley's Records of the Colony of New Haven*, 1638-39, Vol. I.

[b] John Smith of Mespat had a son Samuel, b. 1636, whose son William was father of Wait Smith, whose Puritanical name was misinterpreted, in calling his family the "Weight-Smiths," explained as owners of the public scales.

conveyances in the *Queen's County Booke of Entryes*, is remarkable for clearness and force.

In March, 1657, Abraham Smith and thirteen other freeholders of Hempstead, petition the Director-General, Stuyvesant, for "a place to improve their labours," and a grant was given them, "the new plantaçon near ye bever pond commonly called Jemaco." There, the Town gave to Abraham Smith, Samuel and Morace, to "eache off yem a houselotte lying upon ye West quarter."

In February, 1661, Abraham Smith and others promise to inform "ye Aughtorities if any Conventule of Quakers bee in this town of Rustdorp and to assist ye Aughtorities against all such persons called Quakers."

March 6, 1662, "the Town doth give thirty shillings to Abraham Smith for beating ye drum on ye Sabbath and other public daies, and to have his pay in tobacco."

ABRAHAM SMITH,[3]

whether son, or grandson of William Smith of Gloucestershire, as here accepted, had three children, probably others:

IV. Isaak Smith,[4] 1657–1746 (page 56).
Abraham Smith.[4]
Esther Smith,[4] = John Townsend.

Abraham Smith "went to Cape May," which may mean anywhere in the southern third of New Jersey. Esther Smith, notable for her conduct of affairs, became the second wife of "Mïll John" Townsend, son of the immigrant, Henry Townsend, and was the mother of eight children,[a] among them, Micajah Townsend, 1699–1781, who married Elizabeth Platt,[4] and Jotham, father of the lovely Freelove (Townsend) Wilmot.

IV. ISAAK SMITH.[4] 1657–1746.

Isaak Smith[4] m. Elizabeth Underhill (page 57), with issue, reaching adult life:

V. Jacob Smith,[5] b. Dec. 8, 1690, = Freelove Jones (p. 59).
Micah Smith,[5] b. 1704, = Phebe Thorne (p. 69).

[a] See *Smith MSS.* of M. B. F.

Isaak Smith,[4] recorded in contemporary documents as "son and heir of Abraham Smith," lived on the east side of Hempstead Plains, near Herricks.[a] In 1700, he was Ensign in the Queens County Militia under Col. John Jackson; Assessor and Trustee of Hempstead, and Warden of Saint George's Church, 1718–1726. The Revd George Keith, Missioner to Long Island, writes in his Journal, under date of November 21, 1703,

"I preached at Hampstead Church and Lodged the Night at Isaac Smith's House 4 Miles Distant from the Church and there I baptized a young woman of his family and a Boy and Girl of his relatives. This Isaac Smith had been formerly a quaker and was scarce then fully come off, but came and heard me Preach and was well-affected and did Kindly entertain me."

The great days of that pastoral people are appointed in the Town Book of Hempstead, 1710:

"Ordered, Monday, May 10, is the day concluded on to part our sheep, to wash and shear at Isaac Smith's, Herricks, also to part our sheep the first Monday in October at the same place."

UNDERHILL.

The old vellum-bound Register wherein "Marriages, births and deaths are Contained of ye people in Skorn called Quakers," gives this record of the wife of Isaak Smith:[4]

"Elisabeth Vnderhill borne ye 2nd of ye 5th mo. 1669,"

at "Killingworth upon Matinecock." She was the youngest daughter of Captain John Underhill, versatile hero of early New England, and of his second wife, Elizabeth Feake, through whom came the endowment of Winthrop blood. She was the daughter of Mr. Robert Feake of Watertown, one of Winthrop's party of 1630, and Bessie (Fones) Winthrop, the young widow of the Governor's son Henry,

[a] On land now owned by Isaac Willets.

drowned the day after his arrival in "the Massachusetts." Bessie Fones was herself a Winthrop, being daughter of John Winthrop's elder sister, Anne Winthrop, 1586–1618, and Thomas Fones of London. After her second widowhood she married William Hallet of Hallet's Cove.

The Underhill lineage is of interest in both ascent and descent. The American family carry a direct line back to William Underhill of Wolverhampton, Armiger, born 1423, who married a Stanley of Bromwich. His son Nathaniel was father of the first John Underhill who married Agnes Porter of Eatington, Warwickshire. Their younger son, Thomas, married Anne Winter of Huntington. Their son, Edward Underhill, "the hot Gospeller," but knighted by Elizabeth, married Joan Pyrene, and was father of Sir John Edward Underhill, who married Mary Moseley of Wolverhampton. They were the parents of the founder of the American family,

CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL,

born in Warwickshire, December 10, 1597; married (1) Helena Kruger, "a lady of Holland," mother of the elder three of his children, and dying in Southold, 1649; and (2) in 1658, Elizabeth Feake, 1633–1674.

Issue:

Benoni Underhill, b. in Leyden, 1624; descendants at Sandown, N. H.
Elizabeth Underhill, d. i. 1636.
John Underhill, = Mary Prior; Matinecock.
b. 1642; m. Oct. 1, 1668; d. Dec. 25, 1695.
Deborah Underhill, b. Nov. 9, 1659, = Henry Townsend.
Nathaniel Underhill, = Mary Ferris; Westchester County;
b. Feb. 22, 1663; d. 1710.
Hannah Underhill, b. Oct. 2, 1666, = Thomas Alsop.
Elizabeth Underhill, = Isaak Smith;[4] Hempstead;
b. May 2, 1669.
David Underhill, = Hannah Townsend; Oyster Bay;
b. Feb. 1672.

Captain John Underhill is called by Fiske, "the most dramatic character in our early history." Coming to Massachusetts Bay in 1630, he was the Miles Standish of the Colony, for seven successive years appointed as its Military Instructor. He was the personal and political friend of Henry Vane, whom he followed to England in 1638, and then published his story of the Pequot War under title of "*Newves from America. A new and Experimental Discoverie of New England containing a new Relation of Proceedings there, these two years past by John Vnderhill, Commander of the Warres there.*" On his return to America, in 1641, he was made Governor of the new plantations at Exeter and Dover. But his erratic spirit chafed under the hierarchical system of the time. His term of office was shortened by his heretical utterances and irregular life, and finally, excommunicated, he took up the free lance and came to Nieuw Amsterdam, sure of finding a more liberal government. In 1643, he was in the Dutch service as Captain Jan Van der Hyl, but soon under English commission against New Netherland, he was active in fomenting the discontent which helped the overthrow of that government. He was one of the Hempstead Convention of 1665, High Sheriff of the North Riding of the newly erected Yorkshire, and later, Surveyor-General of the Island. He died November 21, 1672, on his estate of Killingworth, Matinecock Point, and there is buried on a high, cedar-crowned knoll overlooking the blue Sound.

JACOB SMITH.[5]

Jacob Smith[5] was born December 8, 1690. He married, in 1719, Freelove Jones, and (2) Phebe Oakley, named in his Will. His death occurred in 1757. He was a Warden of Saint George's Church, Hempstead, 1721–31, 1740–46; a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1752, one of

the Commissioners to apportion Hempstead Plains, a work of great local importance.

Issue:

VI. Thomas Smith,[6] b. Aug. 28, 1720 (page 63).
Isaac Smith,[6] b. Sept. 9, 1722 (page 64).
Elizabeth Smith.[6]
Jacob Smith,[6] bap. June 5, 1744,

at Saint George's Church, as "son of Jacob and Phebe Smith." He probably died in childhood. The tradition of the Centre Island family is, that Elizabeth died a young woman, unmarried.

WILL OF JACOB SMITH.[5]

In the Name of God, Amen! I, Jacob Smith of Hempstead, in Queen's County in Nasaw Island in the Province of New York, being now in perfect health and memory and knowing that it is appointed unto all men to dye, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:—

Imprimis; I bequeath my soul to God who gave it and my body to the earth whence it came, to be buried in a decent and Christian-like manner at the discretion of my Executors, and touching such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and dispose of it in the following manner:—

Imp.; I give to my wife Phebe Smith, my negro woman Belle, and one bed and furniture and my silver Tankard and silver Teapot and six teaspoons and my riding-chaise and horse which I give my said wife in lieu of her Dowry.

Item;—I give my son Thomas Smith my negro James, and £50 of money to be paid by my Executor, and I give my said son Thomas Smith all my lands lying in the Nine Partners in Dutchess County in the Province of New York, to him, his heirs and assigns, forever, and likewise the best horse or mare I leave at my decease.

Item;—I give to my grandson, Uriah Smith £100 of my estate to be paid him in money by my Executor.

Item; I give all my house, lands and rights of lands in the Bounds of Hempstead to my son, Isaac Smith, to him, his heirs and assigns forever, with all my meadow lands to him his heirs and assigns. Likewise I do constitute my son Isaac Smith, my only and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby utterly disavow, revoke and disannul all and every other former Will and Testament and Executors by me in any way, before this time, named, made and be-

queathed, ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In witness Whereof I have set my hand and seal this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord 1755.

JACOB SMITH.

JOHN MITCHELL
MICAH SMITH } *Witnesses*
ISAAC SMITH

Offered for probate by John Mitchell, weaver, before Goldsbrough Banyar, Dep. Sec'y, March 15, 1757.

JONES.

FREELOVE JONES, wife of JACOB SMITH,[5] was the second daughter of Major Thomas Jones and Freelove Townsend. The Jones Family is of Welsh descent, the Joneses of Ystrid representing a long line of Cymric chiefs. Thomas Jones was probably born in Wales about 1665, although he came to America from Strabane, in County Tyrone, Ireland.

He served with distinction in the English Revolution, at the Battle of the Boyne, at Aghrim and at the Siege of Limerick. William III. rewarded his valor with Letters of Marque against the Spaniards. In this career of legalized piracy, he was at Jamaica during the great earthquake of 1692, which so influenced him, that he left the sea, and settled in Rhode Island, but on Long Island, he is still known as "Pirate Jones," and his house was called "the Pirate's House."

In Newport he married Freelove Townsend, daughter of Thomas Townsend,[a] who, June 16, 1695, deeds to "my son-in-law Thomas Jones and ffreelove his wife, for their Dutyful and well Demeaning themselves toward me, and divers other good causes," a tract of land at Fort Neck, South Oyster Bay, six thousand acres, bought of the Massapequa Indians in 1688. There, Thomas Jones erected "a faire brick mansion," which stood until 1837.

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[a] Son of John Townsend and Elizabeth Montgomery, niece of Governor Dongan, Earl of Limerick.

In 1704, he was commissioned by Lord Cornbury High Sheriff of Queens; in 1706, Major of Queens County Militia; in 1710, Ranger-General of the Island of Nassau, an office of great privilege and many perquisites.

Thomas Jones died at Fort Neck, in 1713, and was buried on his estate, his grave bearing an epitaph written by himself,—

> "From distant lands to this wild waste he came,
> This spot he chose and here he fixed his name.
> Long may his sons this peaceful spot enjoy
> And no ill fate their offspring e'er annoy."

The Pirate's House was reputed to be haunted, and the story is current on Long Island, that when Major Jones lay on his death-bed, a great, black bird hovered over him; as the breath left his body, the bird made its exit through the west end of the house. No effort to close the hole ever succeeded; if built up during the day, it was mysteriously opened at night.

THOMAS JONES[1] = FREELOVE TOWNSEND.[4]

Thomas Jones, b. c. 1665; m. 1695; d. Dec. 13, 1713.
Freelove Townsend, b. Dec. 29, 1674; d. July 1726. She married (2) Timothy Bagley.

Issue:

II. 1. Sarah Jones,[2] b. ; d. Aug. 18, 1696, at Newport.
2. David Jones,[2] 1699–1775, = Anne Willet.
3. Thomas Jones,[2] 1702–1741; d. unm.
4. Freelove Jones,[2] 1704– , = Jacob Smith.[6]
5. Margaret Jones,[2] 1706– , = Ezekiel Smith.
6. William Jones,[2] 1708–1779, = Phebe Jackson.
7. Sarah Jones,[2] 1710– , = Gerardus Clowes.
8. Elizabeth Jones,[2] 1712– , = Jacomiah Mitchell.

David Jones[2] was father of Thomas Jones,[3] 1731–1792, the Recorder of New York City, distinguished as a lawyer, a Loyalist, and as author of the *History of New York during the Revolutionary War*, and of Arabella,[3] wife of Col. Richard Floyd, from whom descended the Floyd-Jones, or "South-Side Jones," of Long Island.

William Jones[2] was founder of the family of "North-Side Jones." His son Samuel[3] was called the "Father of the New York Bar;" his grandson Samuel[4] was Chancellor of the State, and other eminent lawyers were in the family.

VI. 1. THOMAS SMITH.[6]

THOMAS SMITH,[6] eldest son of Jacob[5] and Freelove (Jones) Smith, was born in Hempstead, August 28, 1720 In 1743, he married PHEBE ALLEN, daughter of Henry and Mary Allen of Great Neck, and bought the lower half of Hog Island, now Centre Island, in Oyster Bay, becoming the first resident proprietor. There he died, August 26, 1795.

Issue:*

VII. 1. Freelove Smith,[7] b. March 24, 1744; d. unm. June 20, 1815.
2. Phebe Smith,[7] b. Aug. 20, 1746; d. unm. Nov. 18, 1834.
3. Mary Smith,[7] = Thomas Cock; b. July 14, 1748; d. April 26, 1806.
4. Abraham Smith,[7] b. Jan. 10, 1751; d. unm. Dec. 12, 1825.
5. Sarah Smith,[7] b. April 21, 1753; d. unm. Oct. 29, 1798.
6. Thomas Smith,[7] = Deborah Butler; b. Aug. 21, 1755; d. Dec. 3, 1807.
7. Jacob Smith,[7] = Sarah Underhill; b. Dec. 24, 1757; d. July 21, 1821.
8. Isaac Smith,[7] = Jemima Frost; b. March 8, 1760; d. ch. April 19, 1831.
9. Elizabeth Smith,[7] = John Underhill; b. Feb. 23, 1762; d. Jan. 16, 1829.
10. Margaret Smith,[7] = Daniel Underhill; b. June 23, 1764; d. April 16, 1841.

* For succeeding generations see *Smith MSS.* of M. B. F.

VI. 2. ISAAC SMITH.[6]

Isaac Smith,[6] younger son of Jacob[5] and Freelove (Jones[2]) Smith, was born at the homestead near Herricks in the town of Hempstead, September 9, 1722. He married Margaret Platt at Saint George's Church, January 2, 1744. He came to Dutchess County, to the then Amenia Precinct, and settled at The Square in 1767–68. He built there the old house still standing, and died there, May 29, 1795. He was associated with Abraham Bockée[4] and Ephraim Paine as one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace. The Courts were held at The Square, and the Whipping Post stood in the triangle formed by the branching roads.

Issue:[a]

VII. 1. Mary Smith,[7] = Maurice Smith;
b. Oct. 29, 1744; m. May 29, 1762; d. Dec. 10, 1809. Nothing is known of her married life, or of her descendants. A daughter, Margaret,[8] was bap. at Saint George's, in 1769, when the parents were registered as "of Chester, in Conn." A letter written by her from "Castell Boyne" in 1792, speaks of "both" her children, and names "Peggy." She was then a widow.

2. Jacob Smith,[7] = Rebekah Peters;
b. Jan. 19, 1746; m. July 12, 1767. Soon after came to the Charlotte Precinct of Dutchess County and settled a mile northeast of Salt Point. There he died, Feb. 13, 1810.[b]

3. Uriah Smith,[7] b. Oct. 9, 1749; d. unm. Aug. 3, 1773, at the home of his uncle, Thomas Smith, on Hog Island, Oyster Bay; the first burial on the Island.

4. Freelove Smith,[7] = Uriah Mitchell;
b. Feb. 17, 1752; m. May 16, 1770; d. May 7, 1827; buried at The Square.

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[a] For descendants of the children of Isaac and Margaret (Platt) Smith see *Smith*, and *Platt MSS.* of M. B. F.

[b] For ascending line of Rebekah Peters, and three generations of their descendants, see *A Peters Lineage*, by M. B. F.

VII. 5. Platt Smith,[7] = Polly Miller;
b. May 15, 1754; d. Nov. 4, 1793; buried at The Square. His wife, dau. of Abraham Miller of Easthampton.

6. Phœbe Smith,[7] = Matthias Burnett Miller, M. D.;
b. Oct. 17, 1756; m. March 9, 1777; d. Sept. 4, 1800. Dr. Miller was a surgeon in Regiment of Col. Sutherland, 1777; a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York. He died in Savannah, Feb. 7, 1792, while in attendance upon the yellow fever victims, and was buried with them in the trenches.[a]

7. Elizabeth Smith,[7] = John Miller, M. D.;
b. Feb. 23, 1758; m , 1793 (second wife); d. July 14, 1832.

8. Catharine Smith,[7] = Jacob Bockée;
b. May 23, 1761; m. April 17, 1783; d. Sept. 20, 1826; buried at The Square.

9. Philip Smith,[7] = 1. Lucretia Miller; 2. Catalina Van Ness;
b. July 31, 1763; m. (1) Jan. 15, 1789; (2) Dec. 19, 1794; d. Nov. 9, 1801. He moved to Washington County, N. Y., in 1791.

10. Isaac Smith,[7] = Phœbe Lewis;
b. July 25, 1767; m. Jan. 28, 1794; d. July 10, 1825. In 1813, he removed from The Square to the estate at Lithgow.

11. Margaret Smith,[7] = John Miller, M. D.;
b. March 14, 1771; m. ; d. Oct. 8, 1792; buried at The Square.

WILL OF ISAAC SMITH.[6]

To all people to whome these Presents may come or in any wise concern, Know ye that I Isaac Smith of Amenia town in Dutchess County and State of New York, being now weak of health but of Sound mind and memory, do, this 26th day of June in the year of our Lord Christ, 1794, make and ordain this my last Will and Testament.

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[a] Matthias Burnett, John and Lucretia Miller were children of Burnett Miller, 1729–1799, and wife, Elizabeth Huntting, and with his brother Abraham, fifth in descent from John Miller of Maidstone, Kent.

In the first place, I give my Soul to God who gave it and my body I do order to be buried in a decent manner by my Executors. I do order that my executors herein after named, do pay all my Just debts and Funeral charges, and touching such Worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I give and devise in the following manner and form.

I do give, devise and bequeath to my Sons, Platt Smith and Isaac Smith to be divided equally between them, all my Real Estate, to them, their Heirs and assigns forever, as also, all my negroes, all my live Stock and all my farming Utensils, upon condition that they pay the herein after bequeathed Legacies.

I also hereby nominate, Constitute and appoint my Sons, Platt Smith and Isaac Smith, Executors of this my last Will and Testament.

I do give and bequeath unto my son Jacob Smith, my old Large Bible, a gun, bayonet and Cartridge-box, all of which he has now in his possession. I do give and bequeath to my son Philip Smith the sum of two hundred pounds to be paid him by my said son Platt Smith, one hundred pounds to be paid in one year after my Decease and the other one hundred pounds in one year after.

I give and bequeath to my Daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Miller, the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid within one year after my Decease, by my said Executors. I give and bequeath to my Daughter Freelove, wife of Uriah Mitchell, the sum of one hundred pounds, half to be paid within one year after my Decease, and the other half within one year thereafter by my said Executors. I do give and bequeath to my Daughter Phoebe widow of Matthias B. Miller, the Sum of one hundred pounds, the half to be paid within one year after my Decease, and the other half within a year thereafter. I give and bequeath to my Daughter Catharine, wife of Jacob Bockee, the Sum of one hundred pounds to be paid the half within one year of my Decease and the other half within a year thereafter.

I do give and bequeath unto my grandchildren, the two surviving children of my daughter Margret, deceased, Eliza Miller and Mariah Miller, the sum of one hundred pounds to be equally Divided between them when they arrive at the Age of eighteen years, or when they marry if under that Age By consent of their Father, also a Saddle to Each that shall be worth seven pounds when they arrive at the Age of sixteen, all which is to be paid by my said Executor and if one Should die under eighteen, the whole to go to the Surviving one.

I give and bequeath to my son Isaac Smith my clock. I give to my above named Daughters and to the two children (to be equal to one of my daughters) all my household furniture and movables in the house (except such as are heretofore bequeathed) to be equally divided among them.

I do order and Direct that all the above Legacies be paid in Spanish milled Dollars at two and a half to the pound, or other money fully equivalent thereto, and I do hereby nominate and appoint my Son

Jacob Smith and my friend Ezra Thompson overseers of this my Last Will and Testament and do Impower and Require of them that if any case my said Executors Do not Comply with this Will and pay Legacies according Thereto, that they or the Survivour of them shall sell as much of my Real Estate as will pay the Same, and pay them according to the true intent of this my will, and I do hereby Renounce and disannul all Wills, Testaments, Executors, and Legacies, by Me Heretofore made, appointed, devised, Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seal the day and year above written.

ISAAC SMITH.

PLATT.

MARGARET PLATT,[5] wife of ISAAC SMITH,[6] was born Aug. 16, 1728, in Hempstead, Long Island; married Jan. 2, 1744, and died at The Square, Aug. 10, 1791. Her immigrant ancestor was

RICHARD PLATT,[1]

died 1684, and who with wife Mary, died 1669, were among the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut. There is some reason to believe him from Bovingdon, Hertfordshire. He went to Milford in 1639 after a year's sojourn in New Haven where he was granted eighty acres in the "Hertfordshire Quarter," land south of Chapel Street.

His second and third sons, Isaac[2] and Epenetus,[2] came to Huntington, Long Island, about 1665.

II. 5. (CAPT.) EPENETUS PLATT[2] = PHEBE WOOD.[4]

Bap. at Milford, July 12, 1640; d. Sept. 1693. His wife Phebe was daughter of Jonas Wood,[3] Chirugien, one of the Hempstead Convention of 1665; d. June 12, 1687; son of Edmund Wood,[2] at Wethersfield, 1637, son of Mr. Edmund Wood,[1] of Oakham, Yorkshire, at Springfield, Massachusetts, 1636.

Issue:

III. Phebe Platt,[3] = John Tredwell, of Hempstead;
b. March 19, 1669; d. ch.
Mary Platt,[3] b Jan. 11, 1672, = —— Tredwell.
Epenetus Platt,[3] b. April 4, 1674, = Elizabeth Smith.
Hannah Platt,[3] b. Aug. 23, 1679, = Jacob Conklin.
Elizabeth Platt,[3] b. March 1, 1682, = Jonathan Smith.
Jonas Platt,[3] b. April 24, 1684, = —— ——.
Jeremiah Platt,[3] b. Nov. 25, 1686, = Hannah ——.
Ruth Platt,[3] b. June 15, 1689.
Sarah Platt,[3] b. Feb. 4, 1692.

III. 3. (Major) Epenetus Platt[3] = Elizabeth Smith.

B. April 4, 1674; m. lic. May 6, 1703; d. Aug. 1745. In the Colonial Assembly, 1723–1739.

Issue:

IV. Phebe Platt,[4] = Col. Benjamin Tredwell, Great Neck;
m. Aug. 25, 1725; d. Dec. 19, 1801.
Zophar Platt,[4] M. D., = Rebecca Wood;
b. 1705; m. May 30, 1727; d. Sept. 28, 1792.
Uriah Platt,[4] = Mary Smith;
b. 1707; m. May 30, 1727; d. Feb. 20, 1746.
Epenetus Platt,[4] = —— ——.
Elizabeth Platt,[4] = Micajah Townsend;
m. April 23, 1732; d. May 16, 1759.

IV. Uriah Platt[4] = Mary Smith.[5]

Uriah Platt[4] was born 1707; married May 30, 1727; died Feb. 20, 1746. He inherited lands in Cold Spring, but lived in Hempstead at the spot since called Plattsdale. His wife, Mary Smith,[5] b. Dec. 11, 1706, was daughter of Richard Smith[4] of Hempstead, and wife, Mary ——, son of John Smith,[3] eldest son of John Smith, Rock,[2] 1615–1706. She married (2) Richard Smith of Hempstead, who died in 1747.

Issue:

V. Margaret Platt,[5] = Isaac Smith;[5]
b. Aug. 16, 1728; m. Jan. 2. 1744; d. Aug. 10, 1791.

V. Epenetus Platt,[5] = Katharine Lawrence;
b. July 25, 1730; m. lic. June 12, 1753; d. Feb. 4, 1777.
Philip Smith Platt,[5] = Elizabeth (Smith[6]) Mott;
b. Jan. 14, 1732; m. June 29, 1766; d. 1801.
Uriah Platt,[5] = Sarah Tredwell;
b. Jan. 5, 1734; m. Jan. 27, 1761; d. July 21, 1803.[a]
Catharine Platt,[5]
b. April 26, 1736; d. Sept. 26, 1736.

V. MICAH SMITH.[5]

Micah Smith was born in 1704, and died between April 1 and May 11, 1747. He married, May 7, 1725, Phebe Thorne, b. 1701, dau. of Richard Thorne and his wife Phebe Denton.

Issue:

VI. Elizabeth Smith,[6] = 1. —— Mott; 2. Philip Smith Platt;[5]
bap. June 17, 1733; m. (1) ; (2) June 29, 1766; d. 1776.
Micah Smith,[6] bap. March 22, 1734; d. unm.
Isaac Smith,[6] = Phebe Marvin;
bap. March 16, 1736; m. Oct. 4, 1757; d. May 19, 2809.
Richard Smith,[6] bap. Aug. 24, 1740.
Phebe Smith,[6] bap. Dec. 1742.
Jacob Smith,[6] bap. June 1744; not named in Will; probably d. i.

In 1735, "Micha Smith of Hempstead, Gentleman," was one of the King's Justices; Warden of Saint George's Church, 1736–1745; Town Clerk of Hempstead.

His Will, dated April 1, 1847, leaves lands in Dutchess County, Lot No. 21, and one-quarter Lot No. 18, to his daughters. In the Clerk's Office at Poughkeepsie, indexed, "Ye Smiths of Long Island," under date of October 11, 1761, are conveyances from "Isaac, Micah and Richard Smith, of Hemstede, to Lewis Barton of Krom Elbogh," of land now included in the Cornelius Pugsley farm in Stanford.

[a] For further data, see *Platt MSS.* of M. B. F.

VI. ABRAHAM BOCKÉE.[6]

Abraham Bockée[6] was born at The Old Place, now Shekomeko, February 3, 1784, and died there, suddenly, while sitting in his chair, June 1, 1865.

He was graduated at Union College, May 4, 1803, and studied Law in Poughkeepsie with William Slosson. The license from James Kent, authorizing him to practice at Attorney at Law in the Supreme Courts of the State, is dated May 16, 1806; that, as Counsellor at Law, November 1, 1811. He practiced Law in Poughkeepsie until his return to the homestead in 1815. He was later concerned in state and in national politics, but singularly unambitious; every office came to him unsought. He was a strong Federalist, and later, a staunch supporter of Jackson, but though an uncompromising Democrat of the Old School, one of the last public acts of his life, was on an inclement day, in November, 1864, to ride several miles to Millerton to vote for Abraham Lincoln.

He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1820; of the House of Representatives, 1829–1837 (the Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses); of the New York Senate, 1840–44. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Errors in 1843, of Dutchess County, in 1846. The extract below from an obituary written by a prominent member of the Poughkeepsie Bar gives the current estimate of his legal ability, but does not measure the wide range of learning and the intellectual resources of a man who could so easily, in middle life, leave a promising career for the seclusion of an isolated country home:—

"There were perhaps few clearer minds in his, or any other state. As a lawyer he could rise above mere forms and technicalities and grapple with the great principles which underlie both society and government, and as a Judge, his opinions delivered in the highest court of this state[a] are an enduring monument to his ability. He seemed

[a] See *Hill's Reports*, Vol. VI. and Vol. VII.

ambitious only to perform with fidelity any duty or trust which devolved upon him, and never condescended to seek official preferment, but to his ability, learning and experience, had there been added the shrewdness of the politician, he might have adorned the executive chair of his native state, or occupied a high and permanent seat in the temple of Justice."

March 4, 1809, he married MARTHA OAKLEY.

Issue:

VII. 1. Catharine Jerusha Bockée,[7] = Augustus Flint (p. 75).
2. Jacob Bockée,[7] M. D., = Catharine Wilkinson (p. 76).
3. Mary Bockée,[7] = Barak Willson (p. 78).
4. Jesse Oakley Bockée,[7] = Sarah Anne Flint (p. 78).
5. Alexander Phœnix Bockée,[7] b. Jan. 27, 1822; d. Aug. 13, 1825.
6. Isaac Smith Bockée,[7] = Sarah Robbins Starr (p. 79).
7. Velina Bockée,[7] = Archibald Wilson (p. 80).
8. Phœnix Bockée,[7] = Elizabeth Pugsley (p. 81).

OAKLEY.

MARTHA OAKLEY,[5] called "Patty," born in Beekman, September 28, 1791, married in Poughkeepsie, March 4, 1809, died at The Old Place, February 5, 1866. She was educated at the famous Girls' School of the Misses Pierce in Litchfield, Connecticut. Noted for great beauty in her youth, its traces, and her dignified carriage, remained through life. Married at seventeen, she was soon the mistress of the farm at Shekomeko, and trained herself to great executive ability. Her housekeeping, the rearing of her children and often the management of the farm, went on with a wide hospitality and continuous mental culture. One of the most vivid pictures before me, is of the stately woman beside the fireplace in the great, stone-paved kitchen, attending to a cauldron, perhaps of lard or soap, but with a volume of Shakespeare in her hand.

Martha Oakley was the eighth child of Jesse Oakley,

1748–1827, and Jerushah Peters,[a] 1756–1808, married February 12, 1775, with issue:[d]

Mary Oakley, 1776–1833, = William Moore.[b]
George Peters Oakley, 1777–1847, d. ch., = Ruth Wilkinson.[c]
Patience Oakley, 1780–1794.
Sarah Oakley, 1781–1840, d. ch., = Andrew Moore.[b]
Thomas Jackson Oakley, 1783–1857, = 1. Lydia Williams; 2. Matilda Cruger.
Phebe Oakley, 1786–1866, = Robert Wilkinson.[c]
John Wilmot Oakley, 1788–1840, = Harriet Badger.
Martha Oakley, 1791–1866, = Abraham Bockée.
Velinah Oakley, 1793–1795.
Jesse Maurice Oakley, 1795–1848; d. unm.
A Son, 1797, d. i.
Velinah Oakley, 1799–1873, = Gilbert Wilkinson.[c]

Jesse Oakley was born at West Hills, Huntington, Long Island, April 28, 1748. When a young man he came to the "new lands" of Dutchess County, settling on a farm at Hoxie's Corners in Beekman, where he afterward kept a large country store. October 17, 1775, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant under Capt. Vincent in the Fifth Regiment of Dutchess County Militia, but his name is not in the Roster of State Troops, and from the known loyalty of his wife's family, it is doubtful if he ever served. He was Supervisor of Beekman, 1792–96; Member of Assembly, 1794–97. He removed to Poughkeepsie in 1802. November 29, 1808, he married (2) Mrs. Susan (Romeyn) Linsen, 1768–1834. He died, November 9, 1827, and was buried in the Dutch Burying Ground on the North Road.

Jesse Oakley was the youngest child of Thomas Oakley, and his wife, "Patience Cornwall," (?) who married (2), 1766, John Cornell. Their issue[d] was:

[a] For descent of Jerushah Peters, through Peters, Hewlett, Abel Smith, Jackson and Smith, see *A Peters Lineage.*

[b] Sons of Andrew Moore and Elizabeth Dorland; grandsons of William Moore, M. D., of Antrim, Ireland, d. 1749, and his wife, Mary Palmer, 1709–1810, of Stonington, Conn., who m. (2) —— Griffin, and was a noted preacher among the Friends.

[c] Children of Content Moore, 1743–1834 (dau. of Dr. William Moore) and John Wilkinson, son of William and Martha Wilkinson.

[d] For further records, see *Oakley MSS.* of M. B. F.

Thomas Oakley, = Mary Oldfield.
Phebe Oakley, = William Oldfield.
John Oakley, 1737–1833, = Ruth Rogers.
Samuel Oakley, = 1. Abigail Wood; 2. Rebecca Ralf.
Israel Oakley, 1740–1824, = Elizabeth Smith.
Andrew Oakley, 1742– , =Patience Smith.
Wilmot Oakley, 1744–1814, = 1. Patience Bayless; 2. Rebecca Ballard.
Nathaniel Oakley, = Sarah Cushew.
Jesse Oakley, 1748–1827, = Jerushah Peters.

Thomas Oakley of West Hills was undoubtedly, Thomas, the younger son of Captain Thomas Oakley of Jamaica and Foster's Meadows, whose residence and land transfers are traced from 1660, when he was one of the Freeholders at the Jamaica Division of Land, until his death early in 1709. His wife, first mentioned in conveyances of land, was Sarah Saxlay, also mentioned in 1689; April 13, 1699, wife Elizabeth is named, while September 21, 1705, is recorded the marriage contract between Thomas Oakley and Mary Burroughs, widow of Edward of Jamaica.

Of the descendants of Nathaniel, "eldest son of Thomas Oakley," there is a continuous record. If 1688, the traditional date of the birth of Thomas Oakley of West Hills, be correct, his mother was Sarah Saxlay. No record exists of the purchase of his lands in Huntington. He was living there in 1749, when is recorded the marriage of his son Thomas. In 1737, he was still in Foster's Meadows, as named in the Town Book, February 13, among those agreeing to keep up the fence of the burial ground, "Thomas Oakley for his father deceased."

But, ascending from "Thomas Oakley of Jamaica, Gentleman," often called Captain Oakley,[a] begins that uncertainty which results from the deplorable neglect of family records so common in the early settlement of our country. Briefly stated, the problem is this. There came to Westchester County, New York, in 1664,

[a] Various spellings exist, as Oakle, Oakloy, Oakly, Okeley, Okeloy, Okley, etc.

"Miles Oakley born in Oakley Grove, Parish of Oakley, Cumberland, July 15, 1615, and died in the Borough of Westchester, May 10, 1698."

Thus reads his gravestone in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Westchester. It is said that he was a Member of Parliament and an ardent adherent of Cromwell, but that at the Restoration, finding it convenient to leave England, he came to Boston and remained there until the English had taken possession of New Netherland. He then came to New York and settled in Westchester township. Upon its incorporation in 1675, he became its first Mayor. After coming to Westchester, he married, for the fourth time, Mary Wilmot, daughter of Capt. John Wilmot of Great Neck.[a]

Contemporary with him was a Miles Oakley, born in Cumberlandshire, June 23, 1623, whose wife Mary was given Letters of Administration, November 3, 1682. He is believed to be the son of Jesse Oakley, 1600–1660. The probabilities are strong that this Jesse and the elder Miles were brothers, and that Thomas of Jamaica, who must have been of age in 1660 and hence born in 1639, or earlier, was the son of Miles and preceded him to America.

It is to be noticed that in the family of Thomas's son, Nathaniel, the name, Miles, and not Jesse, descends into this century, and of his son Thomas, the names Jesse and Wilmot, but not Miles, are repeated from generation to generation. Members of the Westchester family claimed cousinship in the third degree with Thomas J. Oakley, 1783–1857. That would be the case, if Thomas of Jamaica was the son of Miles, 1615–1698.

There is no documentary proof thereof, but cumulative evidence makes it strongly probable that this line of descent is correct:—

Miles Oakley[1] of Oakley Grove and Westchester, 1616–1698.
  Thomas Oakley[2] of Jamaica, d. 1709.
    Thomas Oakley[3] of West Hills, b. 1688; d. before 1766.
      Jesse Oakley[4] of Dutchess County, 1748–1827.

It is submitted as a working hypothesis.

[a] Some records give the name as Margaret, and assert that she was the mother of the only three sons of Miles Oakley. There is no evidence against the assumption of an elder son, Thomas of Jamaica, born in England.

VII. 1. 1811–1843.

CATHARINE JERUSHA BOCKÉE[7] FLINT.

CATHARINE BOCKÉE[7] was born in Poughkeepsie, March 22, 1811, and was educated at the school of the Misses Pierce in Litchfield. She married AUGUSTUS FLINT, November 12, 1835, and lived On-the-Hill, southeast of The City, Amenia, where, after two years' illness, she died, April 9, 1843.

Issue:

VIII. 1. George Peters Flint,[8]
b. Aug. 29, 1836; d. unm. Oct. 27, 1862.
2. Jacob Bockée Flint,[8]
b. Dec. 12, 1838; d. June 9, 1844.
3. Martha Bockée Flint,[8] Poughkeepsie;
b. Aug. 8, 1841;

George Peters Flint entered the Union Army in November, 1861, as private in the Fifth New York Artillery, but was soon made Quartermaster's Sergeant. Among the troops surrendered to Stonewall Jackson, at Harper's Ferry, September 14, 1862, paroled and sent to Camp Douglass, Chicago, he was there taken with typhoid fever, and died after an illness of three weeks.

Augustus Flint,[6] 1807–1881, was the youngest son of Jabez Flint[5] and Elizabeth Paine,[6] eldest daughter of Ephraim Paine.[5] The Paine family ascend to the Mayflower in two lines, through Patience, wife of Governor Prence and daughter of Elder Brewster, and through Constance (Hopkins) Snow, daughter of Stephen Hopkins. Jabez Flint,[5] 1756–1844, born in Windham, Conn., came to Amenia as a school-master after his service in the Revolution, 1776–79. He was fifth in descent from Thomas Flint of Salem, Mass., 1641, immigrant from Matlock, Derbyshire.

VII. 2. JACOB BOCKÉE,[7] M. D. 1814–1885.

Jacob Bockée[7] was born in Poughkeepsie, May 4, 1814, and died there of apoplexy, November 26, 1885.

In 1834, he entered the Junior Class of Union College and was graduated with the Greek salutatory. He studied Medicine in Philadelphia and at the Bellevue Hospital, and practiced in Poughkeepsie from 1839–1855. From 1855–1861, he conducted a wholesale Drug-store in Chicago, living at Hyde Park.

At the beginning of the Civil War, he served in Missouri, as Surgeon of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; then as Brigade-Surgeon, at Fort Pickens, Pensacola, on the staff of General Arnold. From 1862 to 1865, he was in charge of the Saint James and the Marine Hospitals at New Orleans, thence to Baton Rouge, and was mustered out in 1866, when, with his family, he returned to Poughkeepsie.

He married his cousin, Catharine Wilkinson, October 15, 1839.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Abraham Bockée,[8] = Mary Amelia Midler, dau. of Christopher and Sarah Maria (Webb) Midler, Chicago;
b. June 18, 1840; m. Dec. 6, 1861; d. June 19, 1878.

IX. Maria Helen Bockée,[9] = Joseph William Wilder, Chicago;
b. Nov. 1, 1866; m. March 27, 1887; d. ch. July 28, 1896.

Catharine Wilkinson Bockée,[9] b. Nov. 23, 1868; d. Nov. 12, 1870.

Emily Catharine Bockée,[9] = Jacob Bockée,[8] Shekomeko;
b. July 6, 1871; m. Oct. 15, 1892.

X. Elizabeth Pugsley Bockée,[10] b. July 30, 1893.

Mary Midler Bockée,[10] b. Nov. 26, 1894; d. May 7, 1895.

IX. Mary Virginia Bockée,[9] b. April 26, 1877; d. May 16, 1878.

VIII. 2. Phœbe Wilkinson Bockée;[8] Poughkeepsie;
b. April 23, 1843.
3. Robert William Bockée,[8]
b. Oct. 11, 1846; d. July 6, 1847.
4. Mary Wilkinson Bockée;[8] Poughkeepsie;
b. April 20, 1851.

Abraham Bockée[8] was educated at Union College and studied law in Chicago. He served throughout the Civil War, at the first call for troops for three months, enlisting as Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Illinois for the expedition to Cairo. He was then in the Fifty-sixth Illinois, and served with them, or on detached service and as Aide-de-Camp to General Halleck, throughout the war. He returned to Chicago to the practice of Law, but in 1878, going to Texas and establishing himself at Liberty, in a few months, he died of a climatic fever.

Catharine (Wilkinson) Bockée, born August 29, 1815, and dying April 18, 1891, was the only daughter of Robert and Phebe (Oakley) Wilkinson. A woman of intellectual force, vivified by the charm of rare, magnetic personality, she was a potent influence in the society of her younger life, in the hospital wards where she moved a benignant presence, in the Girls' School which she opened after her return to Poughkeepsie, and was sustained thereby through many years of wearisome illness.

VII. 3. MARY BOCKÉE[7] WILLSON. 1816–1865.

Mary Bockée[7] was born at The Old Place, September 13, 1816; married to Barak Willson, March 20, 1856, and died at their home in Amenia, of typhoid fever, August 23, 1865. Her life, full of genial activities, was peculiarly that of the Helper, one of self-effacement in the interests of family and friends. From her girlhood, she had been an officer in the Woman's Bible Society of Eastern Dutchess, and was at her death, its President.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Ruth Oakley Willson,[8]
b. Jan. 26, 1857; d. Jan. 27, 1857.
2. Robert Hinman Willson,[8]
b. Nov. 25, 1861; d. Sept. 22, 1862.

Barak Willson,[4] b. Jan. 24, 1816; d. Feb. 19, 1896, in Holyoke, Mass., was the youngest son of Capt. Robert[3] and Sarah (Thompson) Willson, son of Robert[2] and —— (Hinman) Willson, son of Robert Willson,[1] of Scotch-Irish extraction.

VII. 4. JESSE OAKLEY BOCKÉE.[7] 1819–1844.

Jesse Oakley Bockée[7] was born March 21, 1819, and died of pneumonia, March 23, 1844. October 7, 1841, he married Sarah Anne Flint,[7] daughter of Alfred Flint[6] and Eunice Barlow, granddaughter of Jabez[5] and Elizabeth (Paine[6]) Flint.

Issue:

VIII. Catharine Elizabeth Bockée,[8]
b. July 11, 1842; d. June 15, 1844.

His wife, in 1850, married Columbus Reed of South Amenia. Widowed again in 1856, she passed her last years in Saint Paul, Minnesota, where she died, December 30, 1893.

VII. 6. ISAAC SMITH BOCKÉE.[7] 1825–1896.

Isaac Smith Bockée[7] was born March 18, 1825; married March 15, 1854, to Sarah Robbins Starr, and died of heart disease, at his daughter's house in South Manchester, Conn., January 6, 1896. He had lived in Northeast, at Norwalk, Conn., at The Old Place, 1860–1866; in Owasso, Mich., 1866–1878, and since 1878, at Orange City, Florida. He is remembered as a man whose quiet force of character carried conviction with every one of his few words, but not many of those who knew him slightly, recognized beneath his modest mien, his great intellectual power and the stores of knowledge accumulated in seventy years' continuous reading. Devoid of ambition and content with learning for its own sake, the treasures of a mind unusually exact and logical in its methods went to the enriching of his own nature and for the delight of those admitted to his close companionship.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Katharine Bockée,[8] = Robert Woodford Sturdevant; South Manchester, Conn.;
b. Dec. 20, 1854; m. Sept. 13, 1881.

IX. { Beatrice Winifred Sturdevant,[9] d. Jan. 17, 1883.
Lorraine Carter Sturdevant,[9] d. Nov. 16, 1882.
b. Sept. 10, 1882.

Mildred Parker Sturdevant,[9] b. Jan. 25, 1884.
Isadore Sturdevant,[9] b. June 2, 1885; d. Feb. 20, 1891.
Eunice Sturdevant,[9] b. Aug. 27, 1885; d. May 15, 1888.
Urania Husted Sturdevant,[9] b. Oct. 31, 1888.
Evelyn Bockée Sturdevant,[9] b. Nov. 14, 1889.

2. Caroline Humphrey Bockee,[8]
b. Feb. 1, 1857; d. Oct. 3, 1857.

3. Robbins Starr Bockée,[8] = Anna Mary Payne; Orange City, Fla.;
b. June 20, 1859; m. Nov. 20, 1887.

IX. Raymond Bockée,[9] b. May 29, 1890.

VIII. 4. Martha Oakley Bockée;[8] Trenton, N. J.;
b. Nov. 11, 1860.

VIII. 5. Evelyn Starr Bockée,[8]
b. May 15, 1863; d. May 30, 1879.
6. Anna Battell Bockée;[8] Trenton, N. J.;
b. Dec. 26, 1868.

Sarah Robbins Starr was daughter of George Starr, 1788–1862, of Warren, Connecticut, and his wife Lorraine Carter; he, son of the Rev^d. Peter Starr,[a] for fifty-seven years pastor of the Congregational Church of Warren, and his wife, Sarah Robbins, sister of the Rev^d. Philemon Robbins, 1709–1781, pastor of the Church of Branford.

VII. 7. VELINA BOCKÉE[7] WILSON. 1827–1896.

Velina Bockée[7] was born August 18, 1827, and married, May 29, 1851, to Archibald Wilson, then of Milwaukee, which was her home from 1851 to 1860, when they returned to Poughkeepsie. She died of heart disease, December 31, 1896, at the Rectory, Montoursville, Penn.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Oakley Bockée Wilson,[8] = Sarah Margaret (Herron) Pavey; Chicago;
b. Dec. 16, 1857; m. May 29, 1886; d. ch. Sept. 27, 1896.
2. William Ross Wilson,[8] b. Aug. 28, 1860; Milwaukee.
3. George Sibbald Wilson,[8] = Tallulah Pauline (Tomanses) Bowden; Jacksonville, Fla.;
b. Feb. 7, 1864; m. Aug. 28, 1895.

IX.

4. Allan Grant Wilson[8] (the Rev^d.),
b. June 16, 1867. Montoursville, Penn.

Archibald Wilson, born in Dundee, Scotland, March 17, 1824, died in Poughkeepsie, July 21, 1890, was son of William Wilson and Jean McKenzie (daughter of James McKenzie and Barbara Sinclair), and grandson of William Wilson and Agnes Ross.

[a] Son of Josiah Starr of Danbury. See *History of the Starr Family.*

VII. 8. PHŒNIX BOCKÉE.[7]

PHŒNIX BOCKÉE,[7] born June 7, 1830; married ELIZABETH PUGSLEY,[6] January 22, 1862. In the first year of the Civil War, he served as Lieutenant in the Fifth New York Artillery, and in the Quartermaster's Department under General Stewart Van Vliet. Since 1876 they have lived on Pugsley Hill, Stanford.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Maria Pugsley Bockée,[8] Poughkeepsie; b. March 10, 1863.

2. Jacob Bockée,[8] = Emily Catharine Bockée;[9] b. July 15, 1865; m. Oct. 15, 1892; Shekomeko.

IX. Elizabeth Pugsley Bockée,[9] b. July 30, 1893.

Mary Midler Bockée,[9] b. Nov. 25, 1894; d. May 7, 1895.

VIII. 3. Edward Pugsley Bockée,[8] b. July 16, 1867; d. Jan. 1, 1868.

4. Edward Pugsley Bockée,[8] b. Nov. 13, 1872.

Elizabeth Pugsley,[6] born October 9, 1835, was the elder daughter of Benjamin Pugsley[6] and wife, Maria Taber, daughter of Noah Taber and Hannah Carpenter. (See page 90 and page 108.)

VI. 2. ISAAC SMITH BOCKÉE.[6] 1786–1847.

Isaac Smith Bockée[6] was born at The Old Place, Shekomeko, May 4, 1786. Of delicate constitution, a change of climate was thought important for him, and in 1814, he settled in Chenango County, going thither on horseback over an Indian trail. He took up a large tract of land, including most of the farms now about North Norwich, and thereon laid out the present highways. He gave himself to the enjoyments of study, of writing, and of country life, to the happiness of his children, and the well-being of the neighborhood in which he lived, and where he died, March 8, 1847.

Isaac Smith Bockée[6] married, (1) January 14, 1830, Clarissa Rundell, the mother of his children, and, (2) August 15, 1843, Mary Anne Poyer, fifth in descent from the Reverend Thomas Poyer of Jamaica, Long Island, Rector of Queens County, 1710–1732. She married (2) James H. Smith, of Binghamton, New York.

Issue:

VII. 1. Katharine Naomi Bockée,[7] = Morris Miller Mitchell (page 83).

2. Margaret Smith Bockée,[7] = Horatio Knight Bellows, M. D. (page 84).

3. Maria Clara Bockée,[7]
b. Aug. 14, 1835; d. Jan. 26, 1837.

4. Clara Maria Bockée,[7] = Francis George Clarke (page 85).

5. Jacob Smith Bockée,[7] = Ella Garth (page 85).

RUNDELL.

Clarissa Naomi Rundell,[5] wife of Isaac Smith Bockée,[6] was born December 14, 1799, and died July 27, 1840. She was the daughter of Jesse Rundell and his second wife, Naomi Hollister, of Amenia, born September 4, 1762, daughter of Samuel Hollister, born July 30, 1724, who married Jemima Phelps, October 13, 1748.

The Rundell family, whether spelling the name Rundall, as in Amenia, Rundal, or Randall, is descended from William Rundle,[1] in 1672, one of the Original Proprietors of Greenwich, Connecticut. His son, Abraham Rundle,[2] married (2) 1720, Rebecca Mead, but by his first marriage had had a son, Abraham,[3] born 1716, who married Mercy Reynolds, born 1721, died March 13, 1809. Their son, Jesse,[4] born September , 1754, died October 29, 1802, married (1) Abigail ——, who died May 30, 1787, and (2) October 14, 1789, Naomi Hollister, who married (2) —— Purdy.

VII. 1.

KATHARINE NAOMI BOCKÉE[7] MITCHELL.

Katharine Naomi Bockée[7] was born in Norwich, New York, September 9, 1831; married May 8, 1851, to Morris Miller Mitchell,[a] 1825–1865, of Utica, and since 1882, has lived in Denmark, Iowa. Mr. Mitchell practiced law in Utica until 1855, when they removed to Portage, Wisconsin. Failing health compelled an out-door life, which was spent on a farm in Lodi, where he died in 1865.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Hattie Bockée Mitchell,[8] = Harlan Bellows Quinton; Denmark, Iowa;
b. July 2, 1852; m. May 27, 1874.

[a] Grandson of Freelove (Smith?) Mitchell (page 64).

IX. Lucretia Heney Quinton,[9] b. June 19, 1876.
Margaret Bellows Quinton,[9] b. Sept. 29, 1877.
Sarah Hornby Quinton,[9] b. Nov. 16, 1878.
Nellie Adams Quinton,[9] b. Feb. 13, 1883.
Kathryn Bockée Quinton,[9] b. Feb. 12, 1886.

VIII. 2. Isaac Bockée Mitchell,[8]
b. April 18, 1854; d. Sept. 16, 1856.
3. Morris Miller Mitchell,[8] = Elizabeth Imogene Dwinnell; Louisville, Ky.;
b. Dec. 16, 1856; m. Oct. 8, 1884.
IX. Morris Bockée Mitchell,[9] b. Aug. 21, 1890.
Virginia Mitchell,[9] b. Oct. 24, 1892; d. June 23, 1893.

VIII. 4. Thomas Mitchell,[8]
b. March 7, 1858; d. Jan. 9, 1860.
5. Clara Bockée Mitchell,[8]
b. Sept. 27, 1860; d. Oct. 6, 1861.
6. Katharine Bockée Mitchell,[8]
b. June 17, 1862; d. June 25, 1863.
7. Margaret Bellows Mitchell,[8] b. Nov. 8, 1863.
8. Millicent Thompson Mitchell,[8] b. Aug. 28, 1865.

VII. 2. 1833–1872.

MARGARET SMITH BOCKÉE[7] BELLOWS.

Margaret Smith Bockée,[7] born August 15, 1833, died April 6, 1872, was married, August 10, 1852, to Horatio Knight Bellows, M. D., of Norwich, New York, son of Daniel Bellows, 1796–1866, and his wife, Nancy Knight.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Clara Rundell Bellows,[8]
b. Dec. 6, 1853; d. Nov. 21, 1863.
2. Jane Stier Bellows,[8] = Frank Rogers; Norwich, N.Y.
b. Sept. 9, 1857; m. Jan. 10, 1883.

3. Margaret Bockée Bellows,[8]
   b. March 17, 1868; d. Sept. 8, 1883.
4. Katharine Bockée Bellows,[8] = John Benham Van Cleft; Norwich, N. Y.;
   b. March 30, 1872; m. Oct. 4, 1893.

VII. 4. 1837–1882.

CLARA MARIA BOCKÉE[7] CLARKE.

Clara Maria Bockée,[7] born July 10, 1837, died September 13, 1882, was married, August 15, 1860, to Francis George Clarke, of Oxford, New York, son of Ethan Clarke and his wife, Rachel Case.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Francis Bockée Clarke,[8]
   b. Feb. 17, 1863; d. Sept. 14, 1863.
2. Henry Bockée Clarke,[8]
   b. Sept. 8, 1864; d. unm. Dec. 23, 1889.
3. Herbert William Clarke,[8] = Margaret Stanton; Oxford, N. Y.;
   b. April 16, 1867; m. Aug. 29, 1893.
4. James Winslow Clarke[8] (the Rev[d.]); Utica, N. Y.;
   b. Nov. 7, 1869.

VII. 5. JACOB SMITH BOCKÉE.[7]

Jacob Smith Bockée[7] was born July 9, 1840. He was graduated from Yale in 1862, and at once entered the Union Army as Captain in the Hundred and Fourteenth New York Volunteers. He served in the Department of the Gulf, and under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah. For a year he

was on staff duty as Ordnance Officer of the Nineteenth Corps, and for several months was Inspector-General of Dwight's Division. His brevet rank as Major, and as Lieutenant-Colonel, dated May 13, 1865, was "for conspicuous gallantry at Winchester, Va., September 19, 1864." In that battle he was severely wounded in the left lung.

From 1865 to 1868, he was at Ripon, Wisconsin, whence he moved to Hannibal, Missouri, successfully engaged in the lumber business. Since 1877, he has lived in Louisville, Kentucky.

November 22, 1871, he married ELLA GARTH, daughter of David and Susan C. Garth, of New York City.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Margaret Clare Bockée,[8] = Albert A. Cowan; Louisville Ky.; b. Oct. 14, 1872; m. Oct. 12, 1893.

IX. Mary Bockée Cowan,[9] b. Dec. 11, 1894.

VIII. 2. Helen Garth Bockée,[8] b. Feb. 5, 1877; d. Sept. 7, 1877.

3. David Garth Bockée,[8] b. Dec. 8, 1884.

VI. 3. 1788–1810.

JACOB BOCKÉE.[6]

Jacob Bockée[6] was born November 12, 1788, and died November 24, 1810. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1810, and the rapid decline into which he sank after his return home, was attributed to over-study.

VI. 4. 1790–1814.

ALEXANDER PHŒNIX BOCKÉE.[6]

Alexander Phœnix Bockée[6] was born August 5, 1790, and died December 1, 1814. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, he entered the army as Lieutenant in the Militia Regiment commanded by Col. John Brush. Taken ill in camp on Harlem Heights, he was brought to Poughkeepsie, to his brother Abraham's home, where he died shortly after. He was buried in the old Dutch Graveyard on the North Road.

VI. 5. 1792–1853.

MARGARET PLATT BOCKÉE.[6]

Margaret Platt Bockée[6] was born May 3, 1792. She lived unmarried in the home of her sister, Catharine Bockée Deuel, where she died February 22, 1853.

VI. 6. 1794–1871.

MARIA BOCKÉE[6] CARPENTER.

Maria Bockée,[6] born January 3, 1794, was married to Morgan Carpenter,[6] February 19, 1819. They spent their earlier life on Carpenter Hill, in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, where their children were born, but removed to Poughkeepsie in 1851. There she died, January 29, 1871.

Issue:

VII. 1. Catharine Bockée Carpenter,[7]
b. Nov. 23, 1819; d. Feb. 21, 1820.

2. Benjamin Carpenter,[7]
b. Nov. 25, 1821; d. Dec. 30, 1836.

3. Catharine Bockée Carpenter,[7] = George B. Lent.
(Page 90.)

4. Mary Carpenter,[7] = Edward Griswold Tyler.
(Page 90.)

5. Jacob Bockée Carpenter,[7] = Sarah Elizabeth Thorn.
(Page 91.)

6. Isaac Smith Carpenter,[7] = 1. Julia Willson; 2, Sarah Rebecca Willson.
(Page 91.)

7. Louisa Smith Carpenter,[7] = Abraham Staats.
(Page 92.)

8. Sarah Maria Carpenter.[7] (Page 92.)

9. Hannah Carpenter,[7]
b. Nov. 26, 1835; d. Dec. 2, 1835.

10. Benjamin Platt Carpenter,[7] = Esther Thorn.
(Page 93.)

CARPENTER.

Morgan Carpenter,[6] born on Carpenter Hill, November 4, 1795, was the youngest child of Benjamin[5] and Mary (Pugsley[4]) Carpenter. He was noted for the successful activities and financial judgment which marked his prosperous life, and his knowledge of affairs was recognized in his appointment as lay Judge of Dutchess County. He died in Poughkeepsie, November 14, 1871.

The family of Morgan Carpenter[6] represents in Dutchess County, the Carpenters of Rehoboth,[a] descended from William Carpenter[1] and wife Abigail, of Amesbury in Wiltshire, who came to America, in 1638, in the ship Bevis, and settled at Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Their son, John Carpenter,[2] married Hannah ——, and was at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1664. He died in 1695. His son, William Carpenter[3] of Hempstead, and wife, Sarah, were parents of Daniel Carpenter,[4] who married Sarah M. Hall, March 14, 1729. They came to Crom Elbow Precinct in 1752, and he died in 1777.

His son, Benjamin Carpenter,[5] born on Long Island, July 11, 1749, married Mary Pugsley[4] (born March 5, 1756; died November 16, 1821), September 9, 1773, and settled in Charlotte Precinct, on Carpenter Hill, where he died, January 13, 1837.

Issue:

VI. 1. Sarah Carpenter,[6] d. ch., = George Ferris; Westchester County.
2. Samuel Pugsley Carpenter,[6] d. unm.
3. Daniel Carpenter,[6] = Zayde Per Lee.

VII. Samuel Pugsley Carpenter,[7] = Hannah Huntting.
Benjamin Carpenter,[7] = Tamma Huntting.
Zayde Carpenter,[7] d. unm.
Edmund Per Lee Carpenter,[7] = Frances E. Hoag.[7]

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[a] To be discriminated from the descendants of William Carpenter of Providence, R. I., also from Amesbury, and probably a nephew of William of Rehoboth. He married Elizabeth Arnold, and his son Joseph, born 1695, was a patentee of Oyster Bay, Long Island.

VI. 4. Maria Carpenter,[6] d. ch., = Bernard Matthison.
5. Cornelia Carpenter,[6] d. unm.
6. Hannah Carpenter,[6] = Noah Taber.
VII. Benjamin Carpenter Taber,[7] d. unm.
Maria Taber,[7] = Benjamin Pugsley.[5]

VI. 7. Elizabeth Carpenter,[6] d. unm.
8. Morgan Carpenter,[6] = Maria Bockée.[6]

VII. 3. 1823–1879.

CATHARINE BOCKÉE CARPENTER[7] LENT.

Catharine Bockée Carpenter[7] was born June 24, 1823, and married, October 28, 1847, to George B. Lent, of Poughkeepsie. A woman of rare beauty and intellectual brilliancy, the world was the poorer for her death in the ripeness of a beneficent life. She died childless, September 17, 1879.

VII. 4. MARY CARPENTER[7] TYLER.

Mary Carpenter,[7] born February 1, 1825; married October 1, 1844, Edward Griswold Tyler, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, later establishing themselves at Canandaigua, New York.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Maria Seymour Tyler,[8] b. Feb. 3, 1846.
2. Morgan Carpenter Tyler,[8] = 1. Virginia O. Chamberlaine; 2. Fanny Hurst.
b. Dec. 22, 1847;
m. (1) Nov. 20, 1874; (2) April 28, 1892.
IX. Edward Griswold Tyler,[9] b. Aug. 26, 1876.
Morgan Seymour Tyler,[9] b. June 14, 1893.

VIII. 3. Mary Katharine Tyler,[8] b. Dec. 31, 1856.

VII. 5. 1826–1894.

JACOB BOCKÉE CARPENTER.[7]

Jacob Bockée Carpenter,[7] born July 16, 1826, was graduated at Union College, 1845. He married Sarah Elizabeth Thorn, January 28, 1860. Although active in political and business life, filling various county and state offices, and Mayor of Poughkeepsie in 1875, he maintained his fondness for country life, and it was at his home at Little Rest, Millbrook, that he died, suddenly, of heart disease, April 9, 1894.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Mary Thorn Carpenter.[8] [a]
2. Jacob Bockée Carpenter,[8] d. i.
3. Maria Bockée Carpenter,[8] = Joseph Tuckerman Tower; Millbrook.

IX. Anna Maria Tower,[9] d. i.
Josephine Tuckerman Tower.[9]

VII. 6. ISAAC SMITH CARPENTER.[7]

Isaac Smith Carpenter,[7] born June 24, 1828, has lived always on the homestead on Carpenter Hill. He married, first, August 28, 1851, Julia Willson, eldest daughter of Hiram Willson[4] of Pine Plains, son of Capt. Robert Willson,[3] and of his wife, Eliza Reynolds (daughter of Dr. Israel Reynolds and Deborah Dorr), who died May 22, 1858; secondly, September 5, 1860, Sarah Rebecca Willson.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Eliza Carpenter,[8] b. Sept. 19, 1852.
2. Morgan Carpenter,[8] = Virginia Bartlett; The Square, Stanford.

IX. Maria Virginia Carpenter,[9] b. June 12, 1883.
Miriam Bartlett Carpenter,[9] b. Feb. 16, 1885.

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[a] Author of *A Girl's Winter in India*, and *From Cairo to Jerusalem*.

VIII. 3. Maria Bockée Carpenter,[8] = Thomas Culbertson Clark (the Rev[d.]); Grand Island, Nebraska.
b. Nov. 21, 1856; m. Oct. 17, 1888.

IX. Henry Culbertson Clark,[9] b. Oct. 13, 1889.
Isaac Carpenter Clark,[9] b. Aug. 25, 1892.

VIII. 4. Willson Carpenter,[8] b. Oct. 7, 1861.
5. Julia Carpenter,[8] b. March 25, 1864.
6. Sarah Louisa Carpenter,[8] b. Dec. 6, 1865.

VII. 7.

LOUISA SMITH CARPENTER[7] STAATS.

Louisa Smith Carpenter,[7] born December 26, 1830, was married July 21, 1851, to Abraham Staats, of Red Hook, Dutchess County. Her residence is now in Indianapolis.

Issue:

VIII. Katharine Staats,[8] = Richard Cole;
b. May , 1852; m. ; d. Nov. 1, 1884.

IX. Blanche Cole,[9] = John M. Somerville;
b. Oct. 7, 1872; m. Nov. , 1893.

VII. 8. 1832–1894.

SARAH MARIA CARPENTER.[7]

Sarah M. Carpenter[7] was born March 25, 1832, and died in Poughkeepsie, of heart disease, March 22, 1894. Of quiet, gentle nature, she was nevertheless of marked executive ability, and was for nine years, 1880–1889, on the State Board of Charity, the first woman appointed as a Commissioner thereof.

VII. 10.

BENJAMIN PLATT CARPENTER.[7]

B. Platt Carpenter,[7] born May 14, 1837, was graduated at Union College in 1857. He studied and practiced Law in Poughkeepsie, served as District Attorney, and as State Senator. In 1885, he was appointed Territorial Governor of Montana, and has since lived at Helena.

November 24, 1860, he married Esther Thorn.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Nina Carpenter,[8] = Albert Edward Tower; Poughkeepsie; b. Aug. 26, 1863; m. April 7, 1885.

IX. Albert Tower,[9] b. Nov. 25, 1887.

VIII. 2. Catharine Carpenter,[8] b. Oct. 12, 1866.

3. Stephen Carpenter,[8] b. June 14, 1869.

VI. 7. 1798–1869.

CATHARINE SMITH BOCKÉE[6] DEUEL.

Catharine Smith Bockée,[6] born March 3, 1798, was married to Samuel Deuel, March 24, 1825. She lived her genial life in the home in which her father and mother had spent their last years, and died there, March 26, 1869.

Issue:

VII. 1. Jacob Bockée Deuel,[7] = Hannah Emira Scott. (Page 96.)
2. Margaret Mary Deuel,[7] b. May 26, 1827; d. March 11, 1884.
3. Phœnix Newton Deuel,[7] = Margaret Amelia Covey. (Page 97.)
4. Silas J. Deuel,[7] b. Dec. 6, 1833. Graduated by Trinity College, Hartford.

Samuel Deuel, born November 11, 1796, died March 11, 1882, was the eldest son of Jonathan Deuel and his wife, Rachel Denton, descended from the Rev[d]. Richard Denton, 1586–1662, Hempstead, Long Island.

The Deuel family represents the descendants of William DeVille, one of those Huguenot exiles who came to America by way of England. He was registered at Duxberry, Massachusetts, in 1640; at Braintree, 1643; at Rehoboth and finally at Newport, R. I., in 1653 and 1680.

William DeVille[1] had four sons: John,[2] d. ch.; Joseph,[2] Jonathan[2] and Benjamin,[2] who left descendants. The names of his wife and of his daughter are unknown. Jonathan DeVille[2] married Hannah Adley (Audley) and settled in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Of his eleven children, the fourth, Jeremiah Deuel,[3] married (1) Sarah Allen, and (2) —— ——, having seven children by the first marriage and one by the second.

In the third generation the French DeVille had become gradually anglicized, partly by the old English interchangeable use of "v" and "u," until it reached its present form of Deuel. In the Tax Lists of Dartmouth, 1770, 1771, occur the names of some twenty of the family, written Deville, Devil, Deuil, Deuel.

The following is the line of descent:

I. William DeVille.[1]

II. Jonathan DeVille,[2] = Hannah Adley.

III. Jeremiah Deuel,[3] = 1. Sarah Allen; 2. ——— ———.

IV. Silas Deuel,[4] = Mary Wilbour;
b. at Dartmouth, Mass., Aug. 9, 1717.

V. Jonathan Deuel,[5] = Rachel Denton;
Mount Ross, Dutchess County;
b. Jan. 8, 1764; m. Feb. , 1794; d. , 1846.

Issue:

VI. 1. Betsey Deuel,[6] = Nicholas Holbrook; Lithgow;
b. May 2, 1795.

2. Samuel Deuel,[6] = Catharine Smith Bockée;[6]
Pine Plains;
b. Nov. 11, 1796; m. March 24, 1825; d. March 11, 1882.

3. Silas J. Deuel,[6] = Catharine Hull; New York City;
b. March 19, 1799.

4. Mary Deuel,[6]
b. ; d. unm. Dec. 25, 1816.

5. Fanny Deuel,[6] = Milton Bentley;
b. Dec. 18, 1803. Sherburne, Chenango Co.

6. Jay Deuel,[6]
b. March 30, 1806; d. unm.

7. Catharine Deuel,[6] = Milo Holcome;
b. Aug. , 1808. Simsbury Conn.

8. Newton Deuel,[6] New York City.
b. Jan. 15, 1812; d. unm.

9. Rachel Deuel,[6] = Edward Crosby, M. D.;
Mahopac Falls, N. Y.;
b. Feb. 7, 1818; d. ch. , 1871.

VII. 1. JACOB BOCKÉE DEUEL.[7] 1826–1864.

Jacob Bockée Deuel[7] was born May 3, 1826. He was graduated at Union College, studied Law and settled for its practice at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. There he married Hannah Emira Scott, May 18, 1854, and died November 18, 1864.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Newton Scott Deuel;[8] California;
b. May 25, 1855.

2. Jay Clarence Deuel,[8] = Frances Chapin Wellman; Alameda, California;
b. Jan. 16, 1857; m. Nov. 30, 1892.

IX. Samuel Wellman Deuel,[9] b. March 29, 1894.
Jacob Newton Deuel,[9] b. Aug. 25, 1895.

VIII. 3. Catharine Bockée Deuel,[8] = Augustin David Grignon;[a]
b. May 11, 1859; m. Nov. 18, 1884.

IX. Augustin Deuel Grignon,[9]
b. March 24, 1886.

VIII. 4. Emira Deuel,[8]
b. April 15, 1861; d. April 25, 1861.

5. Mary Deuel,[8]
b. April 29, 1862; d. Aug. 12, 1868.

6. Charles Ephraim Deuel[8] (the Rev[d.]), = Katharine Isbister Weills; Boise City, Idaho;
b. April 11, 1864; m. Sept. 18, 1894.

IX. Katharine Louise Deuel,[9] b. June 20, 1897.

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[a] Descended from Pierre Grignon, 1740–1795, grandson of the Baron de Grignan, Governor of Provence, and the daughter of the Marquise de Sevigné, whose celebrated Letters were sent to the Chateau Grignan. Pierre Grignon married Domitelle de Langlade, 1763–1818, daughter of Charles de Langlade, and granddaughter of the Sieur Augustin de Langlade, who established the first trading-post at Green Bay, and were the real founders of Wisconsin. In 1755, Charles de Langlade led a band of two hundred and fifty chosen Ottawa warriors to aid the French at Fort du Quesne, and two years later was their powerful ally at Fort William Henry.

See Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe*, and *Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society.*

VII. 3. PHŒNIX NEWTON DEUEL.[7]

PHŒNIX NEWTON DEUEL[7] was born April 23, 1830. He married MARGARET AMELIA COVEY, February 15, 1871, and lives at Bethel, Pine Plains.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Sarah Sophia Deuel,[8]
b. April 18, 1872.
2. Samuel Deuel,[8] = Nellie Sutphen Dusinberre;
b. Oct. 19, 1874; m. March 25, 1897.
3. Kathryn Almira Deuel,[8]
b. Dec. 29, 1882.
4. Mary Penelope Deuel,[8]
b. June 14, 1887.

V. 5. 1747–1804.

MARYA BOCKÉE[5] SALKELD.

Marya Bockée,[6] elder surviving daughter of Abraham Bockée[4] and Maria Kaar, was born in New York City, May 30, 1747, and baptized May 31. She died July 15, 1804. The date of her marriage to Isaac Salkeld is lost, but as shown by the Will of Abraham Bockée,[4] occurred before 1769.

Issue:

VI. Isaac Salkeld,[6] = Hannah Hugg. (Page 101.)
Jacob Salkeld,[6] = —— ——.
m. May , 1800, and had three children, of whom no trace can be found. They probably died young.

Salkeld is named among "Families of gentle birth" in Northumberlandshire. Great-Salkeld is a parish in Cumberlandshire, and at Cold Beck, or Colbrook, Thomas Salkeld lived at the close of the seventeenth century. The family had a tendency toward the teachings of the early Quakers, and suffered therefrom in person and estate.

Thomas Salkeld's son,

John Salkeld,[1] 1672–1739, = Agnes Powley, 1678–1748,

was a Preacher, and in 1704 married, and came to America, settling at Chester, Pennsylvania.[a] His third child,

John Salkeld,[2] 1709–1777, = Elizabeth Worrall,

and their sixth child, Isaac Salkeld,[3] born 1743, married Elizabeth Hugg, of New Jersey. It is probably he who married (2) Marya Bockée.[5 b] There is the tradition in the

[a] He may not have remained there. May 25, 1725, the Men's Meeting of Flushing, Long Island, give a certificate to their "dear brother, John Salkeld, moving to New York."

[b] A letter from one of her descendants says she "married first a man named Hugg. Isaac Salkeld was her second husband." That is not so, and the above surmise is probably correct.

family of her brother, Jacob Bockée,[5] that her husband came from New York City to Nine Partners as a schoolmaster.

Isaac Salkeld served in the Revolutionary War as Lieutenant in the Company of Capt. Anthony Welp, Regiment of Col. Marinus Willet, in Levies for Defence of the Frontiers, appointed November 2, 1781. He was killed in an engagement with the British and Indians, in Tryon County, in the fall of 1782. An inventory of his estate was taken November 11, 1782, by Jacob Bockée[5] and Brinton Paine, and confirmed by Mary Salkeld, Administratrix, August 6, 1783. June 14, 1784, Mary Salkeld gives to Jacob Bockée[5] a release for her "moïety of Lot No. Twenty-seven" in the Nine Partners, for the consideration of one hundred pounds. She then moved to Chester, and it is a safe inference that it was because her sons there inherited land from John Salkeld.

It is the belief of the family that her younger son, Jacob Salkeld,[6] left no descendants. A painful chapter of his life is recorded in an affidavit, February 10, 1813, copied from the original in the Archives of Pennsylvania at Harrisburgh.

I, Jacob Salkeld was born at Little Nine Partners in Dutchess County, State of New York: My father lived there about six years, then removed to Old Chester in Pennsylvania: continued there five years and I then took up my residence as an apprentice with a carpenter in Philadelphia, by the name of Alexander Hale; remained with him ten years; in May, 1800, married and had three children by my wife. On the 12th of August, 1806 engaged as carpenter on board the "Urbania" of Philadelphia, Captain Young, for a voyage to Batavia. Having arrived there, was taken ill and as the captain intended remaining there some time for the purpose of trading, I received my discharge and entered on board the "Reliance" of Boston, commanded by Capt. Isaac Elwell.

Soon after our departure, we lost our Captain, Chief Mate, three men and a boy. We put into the Cape of Good Hope for want of Navigators, all of the remaining crew being then sick. While there I was pressed on board His Britannic Majesty's ship, "Raisonable" of sixty-four guns. I showed my protection, but the Quarter Master observed that he knew me and my family, that I was born in London and my protection was false.

From there I was sent on board the Grampus, a fifty gun ship, and there remained until the 28th of September, 1808 when a British transport put in for want of water. They being destitute of a carpenter the Commander of the Grampus gave me a chance to remain with him or to go on board the transport "Spoke" which was bound to Botany Bay with convicts. Thinking I might have a better chance of escape from

the transport I accepted the latter and received from the commander of the Grampus a certificate of which the following is a correct copy:

"These are to certify that Jacob Salkeld has my permission to enter upon the Spoke transport he having produced to me a certificate of his being an American citizen.

J. H. TAIT,
Capt.

His Majesty's Ship Grampus,
Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 28, 1808."

In October we sailed and after a passage of eleven weeks reached Botany Bay and lay there some months when I was pressed on board the "Porpoise," sloop of war, Capt. ——. In four days after, the Capt. of the transport by application of the Governor had me returned to his own vessel. We shortly after made sail to survey the coast of New Zealand and Van Dieman's Land which being accomplished we returned to Botany Bay, and then set sail for Rio de Janeiro in company with a British fleet. We arrived there in seventeen weeks and lay some time when we made sail for London. After reaching the English Channel we were boarded by the officers of two Gun-ships who pressed myself and seven others, one of whom was an American, by name George Brown of Rhode Island. The brig's name on which we were put was the "Eclipse." We remained on her at Dungeness ten days when we made our escape in the jolly-boat. We were taken up by some soldiers and sent back. The Capt. gave us our choice, to be tried by Court Martial or to submit to his punishment; we preferred the latter, accordingly we received six dozen lashes, each of us.

The transport had by this time arrived at London, the Capt. thereof wishing me to swear to a protest, made application to the Lords of the Admiralty to have me released for awhile. I went up to London for the purpose after which I had to return on board the transport, where I continued three months in the meantime made application to Mr. Lyman, Consul for him to procure my release. He alleged that there were so many Americans that he could not procure captains to take them. I then was pressed on board the "Cato" ship of twenty eight guns, and sailed from the Downs to Rio de Janiero. Arrived there in April, 1811 and by permission went on shore. I there fell in with some Americans who assisted me in getting on board their vessel, the Jully, Captain Duffield of Philadelphia. I was there secreted for four weeks and three days, the officers of the "Cato" all this while making diligent search for me on board the vessel I was in, as well as on some others, offering a reward of fifty guineas for my person. The Jully sailed about the 7th of June, and we arrived in Phila. 12th August, 1811.

JACOB SALKELD.

Sworn and subscribed the 10th Feb.
A. D. 1813, before me,
JOHN BARKER, *Mayor.*

VI. 1. ISAAC SALKELD.[6] 1780–1839.

Isaac Salkeld[6] was born in the Nine Partners, February 2, 1780. He went with his widowed mother, Marya Bockée[5] Salkeld, to Chester, Pennsylvania, and there married, July 15, 1802, Hannah (Hugg) Hathaway,[a] 1780–1852, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Hugg, of New Jersey. After living in Philadelphia, he removed, in 1823, to Mauch Chunk, where he was a founder of the first Lehigh Coal Company. He died there, May 4, 1839.

Issue:

VII. 1. John Salkeld,[7]
b. April 20, 1803; d. July 25, 1804.

2. Anna Salkeld,[7] = John Fatzinger. (Page 102.)

3. Jacob Hugg Salkeld,[7] = 1. Catharine Fatzinger; 2. Caroline (Fatzinger) Patterson.
(Page 104.)

4. Maria Bockée Salkeld,[7]
b. Dec. 3, 1809; d. unm. March 22, 1848.

5. Catharine Bright Salkeld,[7]
b. Dec. 24, 1811; d. Sept. 3, 1813.

6. Isaac Salkeld,[7] = Juliet Liesering.
b. Dec. 27, 1813; m. April 11, 1839; d. ch. Dec. 26, 1839.

7. George Washington Salkeld,[7] = 1. Amelia Liesering; 2. Anna Caroline Gambee.
(Page 105.)

8. Hannah Hugg Salkeld,[7]
b. Feb. 16, 1819; d. April 24, 1820.

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[a] Widow of Obed Hathaway, m. 1796, d. 1798, leaving one son, Obed, 1798–1802.

VII. 2. ANNA SALKELD[7] FATZINGER.

ANNA SALKELD[7] was born March 29, 1805; married to JOHN FATZINGER, January 2, 1826, and died July 11, 1843. Mauch Chunk, Penn.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Catharine Hugg Fatzinger,[8] = Ashbell Green Harned (the Rev[d.]); Philadelphia;
b. Nov. 4, 1826; m. Nov. 4, 1844; d. Aug. 3, 1876.

IX. John Fatzinger Harned,[9] = Mary Starr Masten;
b. Aug. 24, 1845; m. Nov. 4, 1876.

X. Phœbe Catharine Harned,[10] b. 1877.

IX. Anna Adalissa Harned,[9] = Albert Kampman;
b. Feb. 24, 1847; m. Nov. 4, 1869. Jersey City.

X. Ashbell Clarence Kampman,[10] b. Oct. 12, 1871.

IX. Marie Bockée Harned,[9] = Elijah Decker;
b. June 25, 1849; m. Nov. 12, 1874. Philadelphia.

X. Albert Hamilton Decker,[10] b. March 1, 1876.
Cora Catharine Decker,[10] b. June 22, 1878.
Anna Adalissa Decker,[10]
b. Sept. 9, 1880; d. Sept. 20, 1881.

IX. Cora Tresillian Harned,[9]
b. April 12, 1851.
Catharine Salkeld Harned,[9]
b. Nov. 21, 1853; d. May 25, 1858.
Edmund Hamilton Harned,[9]
b. Nov. 2, 1857; d. April 2, 1858.
Robert Sharpe Harned,[9]
b. Dec. 22, 1858; d. May 18, 1859.
Harriet Douglas Harned,[9] = Fred Hammond;
Horseheads, N. Y.;
b. April 20, 1861; m. Dec. 8, 1880.

X. Harry DeGrau Hammond,[10]
b. 1881.
Marie Harned Hammond,[10]
b. 1882.
Phœbe Catharine Hammond,[10]
b. 1884.

IX. Frances Eliza Harned,[9] = Henry Kulp Stauffer, M. D.; Norristown, Penn.
b. May 15, 1865; m. April 11, 1894.

X. Elizabeth Kulp Stauffer,[10]
b. May 8, 1895.

VIII. 2. Edmund Tresillian Fatzinger;[8]
b. Jan. 24, 1829; d. unm. at Island of St. Helena.

3. Alexander Hamilton Fatzinger,[8] = Rettie L. Thompson; Milwaukee, Wis.;
b. May 26, 1833; m. March 23, 1862; d. Jan. 28, 1886.

IX. Anna Salkeld Fatzinger,[9] = James Morton Langley; New York City;
b. March 27, 1863; m. Oct. 19, 1886.

X. Earle Alexander Langley,[10]
b. Aug. 15, 1887.

IX. John Thompson Fatzinger,[9] = Annie Lee Cook; Milwaukee, Wis.;
b. Nov. 3, 1864; m. June 29, 1887.

X. Olive Frances Fatzinger,[10]
b. Nov. 4, 1888.
Mildred Lee Fatzinger,[10]
b. July 5, 1890.
Alexander Hamilton Fatzinger,[10]
b. Aug. 6, 1892.
Elizabeth Creveling Fatzinger,[10]
b. Aug. 21, 1894.
Mary Edith Fatzinger,[10]
b. May 6, 1897.

IX. Harry Crellin Fatzinger,[9]
b. Aug. 14, 1869; d. April 9, 1872.
Robert Packer Fatzinger,[9]
b. April 29, 1880.

VII. 3. JACOB HUGG SALKELD.[7] 1807–1890.

Jacob Hugg Salkeld[7] was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1807. He married (1), January 19, 1836, Catharine Fatzinger, died 1873, and (2), May 28, 1874, Caroline (Fatzinger) Patterson, died 1888. His active life was spent in Mauch Chunk, where he was partner with his brother-in-law, John Fatzinger, in a large Iron Foundry. In 1880, with his family, he removed to Boston, where he died, January 23, 1890.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Caroline Virginia Salkeld,[8]
b. Dec. 18, 1836; d. Jan. 7, 1839.

2. Hannah Catharine Salkeld,[8]
b. Oct. 19, 1838; d. Oct. 19, 1838.

3. John Jacob Salkeld,[8]
b. April 18, 1844; d. Aug. 26, 1845.

4. Charles Edward Salkeld,[8]
b. April 15, 1846; d. Jan. 7, 1848.

5. Harry Bockée Salkeld,[8] Plainfield, N. J.;
b. Nov. 13, 1849.

6. Isaac Frank Salkeld,[8]
b. Oct. 12, 1852; d. Oct. 12, 1854.

7. Thomas Fatzinger Salkeld,[8] Boston;
b. March 25, 1854.

8. Andrew Douglas Salkeld,[8] = Winifred Wilbur Cobb; New York City;
b. Jan 29, 1856; m. June 20, 1889.

IX. Katharine Elizabeth Salkeld,[9]
b. July 6, 1890.

Andrew Douglas Salkeld,[9] Jun.,
b. Jan. 26, 1896.

VII. 7. 1816–1861.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SALKELD.[7]

George Washington Salkeld,[7] born June 15, 1816, married (1), July 23, 1841, Amelia Liesering, who died June 20, 1846, and (2), June 13, 1853, Anna Caroline Gambee, who died November 9, 1889. He died February 6, 1861.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Edmund Hamilton Salkeld,[8a] = 1. Genevra Howe; 2. Emily L. Gearey;
b. June 1, 1842; m. (1) Nov. 30, 1864; (2)

IX. Pearley Howe Salkeld,[9]
b. Sept. 13, 1865.
John Liesering Salkeld,[9]
b. ; d. July 9, 1877.
Harry Bockée Salkeld,[9]
b.
George Washington Salkeld,[9]
b.
Mary D. Salkeld,[9]
b.
Dow Salkeld,[9]
b.

VIII. 2. Harry Bockée Salkeld,[8]
b. Oct. 16, 1844; d. Dec. 1846.

3. Emily Liesering Salkeld,[8] = William Henry Gulick; Newark, N. J.;
b. March 13, 1854; m. Dec. 20, 1876.

4. Mary Bennet Salkeld,[8]
b. July 31, 1856.

[8a] Edmund Hamilton Salkeld enlisted at Mauch Chunk, July 9, 1862, Second Lieutenant, Company G, 132d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded at Antietam, September 17, 1862, but took command of the Company October 1; was wounded severely at battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; was discharged December 17, 1863, on that account; now in the Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.

VIII. 5. Joseph Gambee Salkeld,[8] = Elizabeth Addis Gulick; Newark, N. J.;
b. March 12, 1858; m. Nov. 21, 1888.

IX. Andrew Gulick Salkeld,[9]
b. Oct. 21, 1892.
Emily Gulick Salkeld,[9]
b. Nov. 22, 1894.

VIII. 6. Cornelia Fatzinger Salkeld,[8] = Charles Howard Bowers; Washington, D. C.;
b. Aug. 22, 1860; m. Sept. 2, 1891.

V. 8. 1751–1822.

ANNETJE BOCKÉE[5] PUGSLEY.

"New York, den 12 June 1751 is geboren onse Doghter Annetje Bockée des Wonsdaghts avonts," is the entry of the birth of the younger surviving daughter of Abraham Bockée[4] and Maria Kaar.

In 1775, she married WILLIAM PUGSLEY,[4] 1753–1824. They lived in "the Old Stone House" on the eastern slope of Pugsley Hill, facing the Smithfield Church and the beautiful valley which opens southward from The City, and there she died July 31, 1822. On that hillside, remains one green memorial of her, in a black-walnut tree, one of the original group she planted from a dozen nuts she brought home in her pocket from a visit to her sister Marya Salkeld, in Chester, Pennsylvania. From those nuts have come the stately trees at The Old Place and all the black walnuts in Dutchess County.

Issue:

VI. 1. Annetje Bockée Pugsley,[6]
b. ; d. i.

2. Abraham Bockée Pugsley,[6] = 1. Rhesa Trowbridge; 2. Phebe Reynolds.
(Page 110.)

3. Samuel Pugsley,[6] The City; Amenia;
b. Feb. 12, 1778; d. unm. June 30, 1852.

4. William Pugsley,[6] = Deborah Matthison; Hudson, N. Y.
b. 1780; m. ; d. ch. 1860.

5. Edward Brundage Pugsley,[6] M. D., = Nelly Sharp;
(Page 111.)

6. Walter Pugsley,[6] M. D., = 1. Elizabeth Hillegnist; 2. Elizabeth Cornelia Du Coudrus.
(Page 112.)

VI. 7. Phebe Pugsley,[6] = Robert Hoag. (Page 113.)
8. Mary Pugsley,[6]
b. Feb. 19, 1790; d. unm. Feb. 19, 1834.

A woman of great executive force; for some years she kept the tavern at the old Reynolds House, north of The City Church.

PUGSLEY.

The name of Pugsley has occurred in Devonshire for hundreds of years. Some historians refer it to De Pugge, or, De Puggay, Norman nobles who crossed the Channel with William the Conqueror. But, the family traditions are of Welsh origin, and the name is easily derivable from Ap Hugh, Pugh, Pugh's lea, Pugsley. Pugsley Hill, where they established themselves in Dutchess County, is truly a meadow-hill.

Matthew[1] and James Pugsley[1] came from England about 1680, as stewards of an estate in Westchester County, where they, themselves, acquired large tracts of land. November 20, 1683, Matthew[1] married Mary, daughter of Lot Hunt, but had only daughters. James[1] left a large property to his son, "John Pugsley,[2] of the Manor of Pelham, Gentleman," whose will, dated December 20, 1768, names the following children:

III. James Pugsley,[3] } Founders of the Westchester
William Pugsley,[3] } Family.
Samuel Pugsley,[3] }
Stephen Pugsley,[3] } Settled in Dutchess County.[a]
Gilbert Pugsley,[3] }

[a] It is said that before finally establishing themselves in Dutchess County, that for several years, they every spring drove their cattle there for pasturage, returning to Westchester in the fall.

III. Israel Pugsley,[3] = Elizabeth ——;
Westchester County.
John Pugsley,[3] = —— ——, dau. Sir John Archer;
New Brunswick.[a]
David Pugsley,[3] = —— ——; Nappan, Nova Scotia.
Sarah Pugsley,[3] = —— Oakley.
Phebe Pugsley,[3] = Bartholemew Hadden.

Of the three brothers who came to Dutchess County, only Samuel is now represented there. Gilbert died unmarried. Stephen married Abigail ——, and lived at The Square on the William Thompson Farm, with children, John,[4] at Bangall, 1798;[b] David;[4] Gloriana;[4] Elizabeth;[4] Sarah[4] and Phebe.[4]

III. SAMUEL PUGSLEY,[3] 1734–1804, = ELIZABETH BRUNDAGE, 1726–1790, daughter of Dr. Edward Brundage, of Westchester County.

Issue:

IV. 1. James Pugsley,[4] 1757–92, = Mary Oakley, 1750–1814.
V. James Pugsley,[5] d. unm.
Israel Pugsley,[5] d. ch., = Theodosia Cook.

IV. 2. Phebe Pugsley,[4] d. ch., = Peter Van Alen.
3. Sarah Pugsley,[4] = William Morey.
V. James Morey,[5] d. unm.
Phebe Morey,[5] d. unm.
Eliza Antoinette Morey,[5] = William Cornwell.
Elizabeth Morey,[5] d. unm.

IV. 4. William Pugsley,[4] 1753–1824, = Annetje Bockée.[6] (Page 107.)
5. Mary Pugsley,[4] 1756–1821, = Benjamin Carpenter.[6] (Page 89.)
6. Edward Pugsley,[4] 1761–1836, = Mary Lapham, 1764–1848.

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[a] John[3] and David[3] were Loyalists. The Hon. William Pugsley,[6] great-grandson of John, is Solicitor-General of New Brunswick.

[b] He went to Norwich, Chenango County. A descendant, Mr. Alfred Pugsley, is now in Dryden, N. Y.

V. Elizabeth Pugsley,[5] = Allen Thompson;
Pine Plains.
Van Alen Pugsley,[5] = Samantha Per Lee; Ohio.
Margaret Pugsley,[5] d. unm.
Benjamin Pugsley,[5] = Maria Taber;[7]
Pugsley Hill, Stanford.
Samuel Edward Pugsley,[5] d. i.
Cornelius Pugsley,[5] = Nancy Perry;
Pugsley Hill, Stanford.
Horatio Nelson Pugsley,[5] d. i.
Jacob Thomas Pugsley,[5] = Mary Ketchum; Ohio.
Theodore Pugsley,[5] = Mary J. Miller;
New York City.

VI. 2. 1776–1851.

ABRAHAM BOCKÉE PUGSLEY.[6]

It is regretted that no data can be obtained of Abraham Bockée Pugsley,[6] further than the years of his birth and death, the fact of his marriage (1) with Rhesa Trowbridge, (2) with Phebe Reynolds, his residence "near Ithaca," and the names of his children.

Issue:

VII. 1. Eliphalet Barnum Pugsley,[7]
b. Oct. 16, 1800; d. Jan. 1801.
2. Jane Pugsley,[7] = James Ridgeway; Ithaca, N. Y.;
b. ; m. ; d.
VIII. Frederick Ridgeway,[8]
b. ; d. unm.

VII. 3. Eliza Pugsley,[7] = Rufus Graves; Brooklyn, N. Y.;
b. ; m. ; d.
VIII. (Daughter) Graves.[8]
(Daughter) Graves.[8]

VII. 4. Cornelius Pugsley,[7] = Louisa Clark; Danby, N. Y.;
VIII. Abraham Bockée Pugsley,[8]
b. 1854.
(Daughter) Pugsley.[8]

VII. 5. Mary Pugsley,[7] = William Humphrey;
Ithaca, N. Y.;
b. ; m. ; d. ch.

VI. 5. 1783–1863.

EDWARD BRUNDAGE PUGSLEY,[6] M. D.

"Dr. Ned" Pugsley[7] was born July 9, 1783, and married, 1815, Nelly Sharp, daughter of Jacob Sharp, one of the first settlers of Ghent, Columbia County. There he lived, and died June 9, 1863.

Issue:

VII. 1. Caroline Pugsley,[7] = John Kiersted;[a]
Saugerties, N. Y.;
b. Dec. 17, 1816; m. 1844; d. ch. Feb. 19, 1847.
2. Alida Pugsley,[7]
b. 1820; d. unm. May 21, 1846.
3. Eugene Pugsley,[7]
b. 1823; d. unm. 1845.
4. Edward L. Pugsley,[7]
b. 1825; d. unm. Feb. 15, 1848.

The four children of Dr. Pugsley all died of consumption between the years 1845–1848. Their young lives, full of brilliant promise, were written of in a memorial volume, *The Early Dead.*

[a] Descended from Dr. Hans Kiersted, of Saxony, who came to Nieuw Amsterdam with Kieft, and married Sara Roeliff Janse.

VI. 6. WALTER PUGSLEY,[6] M. D. 1786–1875.

Dr. Walter Pugsley,[6] born March 21, 1786, married (1) 1818, Elizabeth Hillegnist, (2) January 1, 1837, Elizabeth Cornelia De Coudrus.[a] He was one of the volunteer physicians serving in New York City during the yellow fever of 1822.

Dr. Pugsley died in Poughkeepsie, October 12, 1875.

Issue:

VII. 1. Abraham Bockée Pugsley,[7] = Ellen Augusta Moul; Chatham, N. Y.
b. May 20, 1820; m. Oct. 7, 1851; d. Oct. 23, 1894.

VIII. Louisa Moul Pugsley,[8] = Edward C. White; Mount Vernon, N. Y.;
b. Jan. 9, 1856; m. Oct. 14, 1883.

IX. Florence White,[9] b. 1885.
Edna Augusta White,[9] b. 1890.
Lucy Frances White,[9] b. 1892.

VII. 2. William Henry Pugsley,[7] = Mary Haskins; Danby, N. Y.;
b. ; m. ; d.

VIII. Eugene Ferdinand Pugsley,[8] = Virginia Brown;
b. ; m. Dakota.

IX.

VIII. William Edward Pugsley,[8] = —— ——; Dakota.
b. ; m.

IX.

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[a] Granddaughter of the Rev[d]. F. W. Henslee, of Montgomery, Orange County, and, it is said, one Elizabeth Bockée, c. 1760–1828. There is no possibility for this to be so, unless she were one of the possible and unknown descendants of Isaacq Bockée.[3]

VII. 3. Walterena Augusta Pugsley,[7] = George H. Mills; Poughkeepsie;
b. Oct. 1, 1839; m. Dec. 31, 1861.

VIII. Estelle Augusta Mills,[8]
b. May 24, 1869.

VII. 4. Frederick William Pugsley,[7]
b. Dec. 25, 1843.

5. Edwina Fredericka Pugsley,[7] = George Taylor;
b. July 3, 1849; m. Feb. 22, 1881. Poughkeepsie.

VI. 7. PHEBE PUGSLEY[6] HOAG. 1778–1858.

PHEBE PUGSLEY[6] was born September 1, 1778; married, June , 1812, to ROBERT HOAG, 1791–1881, and lived in Ghent, in Pine Plains, and after 1834, a half mile north of the Church at The City, Amenia, where she died March 1, 1858.

Issue:

VII. 1. Mary Annette Hoag,[7] = Elias Titus. (Page 114.)

2. Frances E. Hoag,[7] = Edmund Per Lee Carpenter;
b. Feb. 3, 1817; m. Nov. 26, 1844. The City.

3. William Pugsley Hoag,[7] = Mary Jane Simmons. (Page 117.)

4. Jane Hoag,[7]
b. Feb. 2, 1821; d. unm. June 23, 1841.

5. Catharine Hoag,[7]
b. 1823; d. i.

6. Edward Pugsley Hoag,[7]
b. March 10, 1831; d. March 1, 1842.

VII. 1. 1813–1866.

MARY ANNETTE HOAG[7] TITUS.

Mary Annette Hoag[7] was born July 3, 1813; married, October 24, 1832, to Elias Titus, Titusville, La Grange, where she died August 21, 1866.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Frances E. Hoag Titus,[8] = James Edwin Sleight La Grange;
b. Sept. 17, 1833; m. March 9, 1853; d. July 24, 1887.

IX. Mary Kate Sleight,[9] = Eugene Ham; Verbank, Dutchess Co.;
b. Jan. 1, 1854; m. June 15, 1881.

X. Mary Ham,[10]
b. May 19, 1882.
Frances Ham,[10]
b. May 13, 1885.
Edwin Sleight Ham,[10]
b. June 2, 1891.
Lewis Eugene Ham,[10]
b. Sept. 6, 1893; d. June 11, 1895.
Eugene Ham,[10]
b. Sept. 6, 1896.

IX. Rhoda Sleight,[9] = John Milton Ham; Washington Hollow, Dutchess County;
b. 1857; m. 1885.

X. Mildred Ham,[10]
b. 1886.
Alice Titus Ham,[10]
b. 1889.
Milton Conrad Ham,[10]
b. 1891.
John Frederick Ham,[10]
b. 1896.

IX. Sarah Sleight,[9] = Augustus Angell, M. D.;
Hartford, Conn.;
b. Nov. 3, 1855; m. June 13, 1884.

X. Lois Angell,[10]
b. May 13, 1885.
Barnekah Angell,[10]
b. Dec. 20, 1887,

IX. Frances Sleight,[9] = Henry Nase Winchester;
South Amenia;
b. Feb. 14, 1863; m. Nov. 30, 1892.

X. Milo Follet Winchester,[10]
b. Feb. 10, 1894.
Henry Francis Winchester,[10]
b. Nov. 20, 1895.

VIII. 2. Robert Hoag Titus,[8] = Frances Sweet;
Titusville;
b. Aug. 5, 1835; m. Sept. 29, 1864.

IX. Annette Titus,[9]
b. Feb. 7, 1867.
Frances Adèle Titus,[9] = Isaac Morse Boice;
b. Aug. 11, 1870; m. Oct. 9, 1895.

X. Frances Carpenter Boice,[10]
b. Oct. 20, 1896.

IX. Helen Lossing Titus,[9]
b. Jan 12, 1873.
Warner Hatch Titus,[9]
b. Sept. 17, 1877.

VIII. 3. Richard Titus,[8] = Harriet Hopkins; La Grange;
b. Feb. 4, 1838; m. Sept. 6, 1865; d. March 19, 1882.

IX. Elias Titus,[9]
b. Dec. 11, 1867.
Elizabeth Titus,[9]
b. April 21, 1870.
Florence Titus,[9]
b. Nov. 22, 1872.

IX. Alida Titus,[9]
b. May 11, 1875.
Marian Titus,[9]
b. April 20, 1880.
William Richard Titus,[9]
b. Nov. 21, 1882.

VIII. 4. Henry Pugsley Titus,[8] = Clara Alvira Fessler; Rochdale, Dutchess County;
b. June 8, 1840; m. Sept. 15, 1882.

IX. Mabel Almira Titus,[9] = Edward T. Schwartz; Poughkeepsie;
b. May 21, 1873; m. June 19, 1895.

X. Katharine Marguerite Schwartz,[10]
b. April 20, 1896.
Beatrice Schwartz,[10]
b. July 13, 1897.

IX. Alice Clara Titus,[9]
b. March 29, 1875.
Dorothy Titus,[9]
b. March 31, 1894.

VIII. 5. Edward Hoag Titus,[8]
b. March 22, 1843; d. April 25, 1844.
6. Sarah J. Titus,[8]
b. Sept. 9, 1844.
7. C. Alida Titus,[8]
b. Aug. 17, 1855.

VII. 3. WILLIAM PUGSLEY HOAG.[7]

WILLIAM PUGSLEY HOAG[7] was born February 12, 1819; married MARY JANE SIMMONS June 26, 1851. Norcross, Minn.

Issue:

VIII. 1. William Edward Hoag,[8] = Harriet Davie; St. Paul, Minn.; b. May 4, 1852; m. Nov. 8, 1877.

IX. Louise Miriam Hoag,[9] b. April 4, 1879.
Charles Davie Hoag,[9] b. Sept. 27, 1881.
George Willard Hoag,[9] b. Dec. 13, 1883.

VIII. 2. Arthur Frank Hoag,[8] M. D., = Jessie L. Wheeler; Millerton, N. Y.; b. Nov. 11, 1855; m. June 9, 1881.

IX. Arthur Edmund Hoag,[9] b. June 17, 1885.
William Harvey Hoag,[9] b. Feb. 25, 1887.

VIII. 3. Robert Henry Hoag,[8] = Bertha Chadwick; Norcross, Minn.; b. Nov. 7, 1857; m. Nov. 14, 1888.

IX. Robert Leland Hoag,[9] b. Dec. 9, 1889.
Frances Marie Hoag,[9] b. April 30, 1895.

VIII. 4. Charles Simmons Hoag,[8] = Elizabeth Paul; Norcross, Minn.; b. Nov. 22, 1859; m. Nov. 21, 1886.

IX. Harry Paul Hoag,[9] b. Jan. 10, 1888.
Ellen Marguerite Hoag,[9] b. Nov. 24, 1896.

III. 2.

JACQUEMŸNTJE JEROMINA BOCKÉE[3] BREVOORT.

Jacquemÿntje Jeromina Bockée[3] was born in Sluys between the years 1676 and 1682. She was the name-child of both her maternal and paternal grandfathers, but it is a matter of pleasant speculation whether Jacquemÿntje was entirely in honor of Jacob Andries, from whom has come the name Jacob in the Bockée family, or, if it were not in part a romantic tribute to the heroic Jacqueline of Bavaria, beloved by all Hollanders, and particularly in Middelburg, where her idealized memory has grown into a true folk-poem.

The first mention of Jacquemÿntje Bockée[3] in America is the record of her marriage in *'T Trouw-Boeck van Nieuw York:*

"Jacquemyntje Bockee j. d. van Sluis, Vlaanderen, met Hendrick Janse Brevoort Wedr, getrouwet 9ten October, 1705."

Jan Hendrickse, son of Hendrick Jansen van Brevoort, in the diocese of Utrecht, lived on 'T Kuykeuÿt Bouwerie in Boschwÿck in 1660, and married Anna, daughter of Bastien Elyessen. Their son, Hendrick Janse Brevoort, 1670–1718, named as "a yeoman on the Bowry Road," was bred a weaver, and married (1) Marÿken Couwenhoven. The issue of his marriage with Jacquemÿntje Bockée[3] was:

IV. 1. Abraham Bockée Brevoort,[4]
bap. June 26, 1706; d. i.

2. Abraham Bockée Brevoort,[4]
bap. Sept. 24, 1707.

3. Anneke Brevoort,[4]
bap. Oct. 16, 1709.

4. Hendricus Brevoort,[4] = Catharine de la Mater;[a]
bap. Dec. 9, 1711; m. Sept. 29, 1739.

V. Hendricus Brevoort,[5]
bap. April 5, 1741; d. i.

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[a] See Genealogy of Todd Family.

V. Jacquemÿntje Bockée Brevoort,[5]
bap. Dec. 25, 1742; d. i.
Abraham Bockée Brevoort,[5] = Parmelia Dusinberre.
Henricus Brevoort,[5] = Sarah Whetten;
bap. Oct. 21, 1747; m. March 25, 1779; d. Aug. 21, 1841.
Elias Brevoort.[5]
John Brevoort.[5]
Isaac Brevoort.[5]
Anna Brevoort.[5]
Catharina Brevoort.[5]
Jacomyntie (Jemima) Brevoort.[5]

IV. 5. Elias Brevoort,[4]
bap. July 8, 1713; d. i.

6. Elias Brevoort,[4] = Leah Persell (Purcell);
bap. May 1, 1715.

V. Henry Brevoort,[5]
bap. March 14, 1742.
John Brevoort,[5]
bap. Jan. 1, 1745.
Jacquemyntje Brevoort,[5]
bap. Dec. 27, 1747.
Leah Brevoort,[5]
bap. March 4, 1750.

IV. 7. Jacob Brevoort,[4]
bap. Oct. 2, 1715.

Jacquemÿntje Bockée, widowed in 1718, was married (2), October 21, 1721, to Jacob Harsen (Harsinck), of Haarlem, "widower of" Ammarentia van Gelder, and of Cornelia Dÿkman.

Issue:

IV. Tannéke Harsen,[4] = Philip Minthorne;
bap. Aug. 13, 1722.

V. Jacob Minthorne,[5]
bap. March 4, 1750.
Hendricus Minthorne,[5]
bap. Oct. 2, 1754.

III. 3.

MARŸTJE BOCKÉE[3] BENSEN.

MARŸTJE BOCKÉE[3] was baptized as "Maria" in the little Neder-Dutch Church within the Fort at New York, August 26, 1683. The *Getuygen* were Jacob Uyttenbogaart and Annetje Sluïs. December 10, 1710, she was married to SAMSON BENSEN,[3] Wed[r], bap. April 13, 1684, cooper and innkeeper, living in New York on 'T Pannebacker's Hill[a] until 1732, and then going to Haarlem.

Issue:

IV. 1. Abraham Bockée Bensen,[4] = Annetje Tilly;
bap. May 21, 1712; m. Sept. 22, 1739.

V. Marÿtje Bensen,[5]
bap. Oct. 15, 1740.
Timotheus Bensen,[5]
bap. Nov. 24, 1742.
Elÿsabet Bensen,[5]
bap. May 20, 1745.

IV. 2. Samson Bensen,[4] = Elisabet Willemse;
Mariner;
bap. March 14, 1714; m. June 13, 1737; d. 1743.

V. Samson Bensen,[5]
bap. Jan. 31, 1739.

IV. 3. Catalÿntje Bensen,[4] = James Taylor;
bap. Nov. 20, 1715.

4. Tanneke Bensen,[4]
bap. July 31, 1717; d. i.

5. Dirck Bensen,[4]
bap. May 27, 1720; d. i.

6. Marya Bensen,[4]
bap. March 27, 1723; d. i.

7. Johannes Bensen,[4]
bap. Oct. 10, 1725; d. unm. 1763.

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[a] The Potter's Hill, now John Street, between Cliff and William Streets.

The immigrant ancestor of the Bensen (or Benson) family was Dirck Bensingh,[1] a Swede, who married in Amsterdam, in 1696, Catalina Berck, daughter of Sampson Berck and Tryntje Van Kecklen, with issue: Dirck;[2] Samson the Potter,[2] b. July 4, 1652; (Captain) Johannes,[2] 1655–1715; Catelÿntje[2] and Maria.[2]

Samson Bensen[2] married (1), Tryntje Van Deusen, and (2), Greetje Kermies, and had twelve children, of whom the fifth was Samson the Cooper,[3] baptized April 13, 1684. The sixth, Robert,[3] born 1686, married Cornelia Roose, March 4, 1708, and was the grandfather of Judge Egbert Benson,[6] 1746–1833.

III. 4.

CATALŸNTJE BOCKÉE[3] BENSEN.

Catalÿntje Bockée[3] was baptized in New York, September 19, 1684, and married to Dirck Bensen,[3] yeoman, "widower of" Jannetje Van de Gelder, in 1711. In 1715, they owned the Resolved Waldron bouwerie at Van Keulen's Hoeck, but later moved to Haarlem.

Issue:

IV. 1. Elÿsabet Bensen,[4] = Abraham Lijdecker.
2. Tannéke Bensen,[4]
bap. Dec. 2, 1715.
3. Helena Bensen,[4] = Pieter Bant (Band, Banta),
bap. Aug. 6, 1718; m. c. 1739.

V. Johannes Banta,[5]
bap. Jan. 7, 1740.
Dirck Banta,[5]
bap. Jan. 20, 1743.
Catalyntje Banta,[5]
bap. Nov. 28, 1744.
Willemÿntje Banta,[5]
bap. May 10, 1747.
Elisabet Banta,[5]
bap. July 21, 1751.

IV. 4. Catalÿntje Bensen,[4] = Josiah Patterson, M. D.;
bap. July 20, 1720.

V. John Patterson,[5] = Catharine Livingstone.
Richard Patterson.[5]
Josiah Patterson.[5]
Abraham Patterson,[5]
bap. Feb. 25, 1756.
Elizabeth Patterson.[5]
Ann Patterson.[5]
Mary Patterson.[5]

IV. 5. Maria Bensen,[4]
bap. Aug. 4, 1723.
6. John Bensen,[4] = Marÿtje Lijdecker.
V. Catalÿntje Bensen.

Dirck Bensen,[3] baptized February 28, 1686, died 1751, was the son of Capt. Johannes Bensen[2] and Elÿsabet Van Deusen, innkeeper at Sappocanican, Nieuw Nordwick, or the Bassen Bouwerie, later Greenwich Village, until 1706, when he settled in Haarlem.

III. 5. TANNÉKE BOCKÉE[3] PEERS.

TANNÉKE BOCKÉE[3] was baptized at Bergen, April 2, 1688. She was married to HENDRICK PEERS, turner, September 27, 1718. She is called "wedowe" in 1728, and also in 1748, the last mention found of her.

Issue:

IV. 1. Willem Peers,[4] = 1. Anna Van de Water; 2. Titje Poel.
bap. Aug. 16, 1719.

V. Hendrick Peers,[5]
bap. March 4, 1744; d. i.
Anne Peers,[5]
bap. May 19, 1746; d. i.
Tannéke Peers,[5]
bap. March 9, 1748.
Anna Peers,[5]
bap. March 20, 1751.
Johannes Peers,[5a]
bap. Jan. 27, 1754.
Hendrick Peers,[5]
bap. Aug. 24, 1755.

IV. 2. Tannéke Peers,[4] = Petrus Bogaart;
bap. July 16, 1721.

V. Margarietje Bogaart,[5]
bap. July 16, 1743; d. i.
Hendrick Bogaart,[5]
bap. April 28, 1745.
Margarietje Bogaart,[5]
bap. April 26, 1746.

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[a] Johannes Peers is believed to be John Peers, of Nova Scotia (son of William Peers, of New York), whose daughter married the son of the Long Island Loyalist, Ensign Isaac Ackerly. See *A Peters Lineage.*

There is record of the baptism, August 14, 1745, of Willem, son of Johannes Peers, and Marie Tiebout, the Getuygen being Willem Peers and Helena Peers, j. d. It is very probable that Johannes and Helena were also children of Tanneke Bockée.

The name is written Peer, Peers and Poers, later Pierce. There is reason to believe Hendrick Peers of English descent, grandson of that Henry Peers whose marriage is recorded as

"Henry Peers j. m. Uyt Oudt Engelandt, met Sara Brout wede van Thomas Hugessor, getrouwet den 20ten Nov. 1640,"

and whose son,

"Willem Peers j. m, van Nieuw York en Grietje Kiers j. d. Uyt 't Graefschap Drenthe, beide woonende tot Nieuw York, getrouwet Octr 30, 1680."

III. 7. ABRAHAM BOCKÉE.[3]

Abraham Bockée,[3] cooper, was born about 1692, and married Rebekah Peers, May 6, 1722. He was admitted a freeman of New York, January 10, 1737, and a month later was enrolled in the Militia Company of Capt. Cornelis Van Horne. He lived on 'T Pannebacker's Hill, and his grandchildren were on John Street as late as the middle of this century. His death occurred between July 1, 1747, the date of his will, and June 4, 1749, when Rebekah (Peers) Bockée is named as his widow. She died July 16–19, 1756.

Abraham Bockée, his wife and daughters, were members of the Moravian Church in New York City, founded in 1748.

His children dropped the "c" from their name, and with one exception in the present generation, the Brooklyn family have been known as Bokee.

Issue:

IV. 1. Margarietje Bokee,[4]
bap. May 27, 1723; d. i.

2. Abraham Bokee,[4] = 1. Sarah Worden; 2. Martha Van Scise.
(Page 127.)

3. Margarietje Bokee,[4]
bap. 1727; d. i.

4. Tannéke Bokee,[4]
bap. July 24, 1728.

5. Hannah Bokee,[4] = George Middleton. (Page 128.)

6. Margarietje Bokee,[4] = 1. Jan Andriesse; 2. Frederick Roorback.
(Page 128.)

7. Willem Bokee,[4] = Jennetta Minthorne. (Page 131.)

8. Johannes Bokee,[4]
bap. Sept. 20, 1735.

9. Sara Bokee,[4]
bap. Dec. 19, 1736.

From no further trace of Tanneke,[a] of Johannes and of Sara, the presumption that they died in childhood, is warranted.

IV. 2. ABRAHAM BOKEE.[4] 1724–1766.

ABRAHAM BOKEE,[4] mariner, born 1724, married (1), SARAH WORDEN, and (2), November 3, 1765, MARTHA VAN SCISE, wed[e].

Issue; not known to be a complete list:

V. 1. Abigail Bokee,[5]
bap. July 1, 1747.
2. Rebekah Bokee,[5]
bap. June 4, 1749.
3. Sara Bokee,[5 a] = Harmanus Ryckman.
b. March 29, 1754; m. Aug. 10, 1773.

VI. Sarah Ryckman,[6] b. Oct. 23, 1774.
Catey Ryckman,[6] b. July 28, 1776.
Peter Ryckman,[6] b. Feb. 5, 1778.
Cornelia Ryckman,[6] b. Dec. 29, 1781.
Jean Ryckman,[6] b. Feb. 23, 1783.

There is no record of other children than these daughters, one of whom lived in the remembrance of Willem's family as "Cousin Nabby." At the baptism of Abigail, the *Getuygen* were Jan Andriesse and Margarietje Bokee, j. d.; of Rebekah, Isaac Bokee and Rebekah Peers, wed[e] van Abraham Bokee.

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[a] In 1870, was living in Hoboken, N. J., one Mr. John Baptiste, by tradition in the family of Margarietje Anderson, descended from Tanneke.[4] The same tradition makes Mr. F. W. Tompkins, late of Dover, N. J., a descendant of Sara,[4] but the few facts discovered, refer him to Sara,[5] daughter of Abraham Bokee,[4] a probability strengthened by his possession of the Ryckman record. In the marriage registration by Domine Ritsma, the name is written Bocay. The data received, have come too late for further research.

In the Will of Abraham Bokee,[4] dated January 14, 1766, recorded November 14, 1766, he names his "loving wife Martha" and his three daughters, to whom he bequeaths the real estate of which his mother died possessed. The executors were his brothers Willem Bokee and Frederick Roorback.

September 16, 1767, was issued the marriage license of Richard Hutchins, Gentleman, and Martha Bockey, widow.

IV. 5. HANNAH BOKEE[4] MIDDLETON.

HANNAH BOKEE,[4] born 1732, married GEORGE MIDDLETON, mariner, the marriage license dated August 19, 1756. No trace is found of her life, or of descendants.

IV. 6. MARGARIETJE BOKEE[4] ANDERSON.

MARGARIETJE BOKEE,[4] sixth child of Abraham Bokee,[3] was baptized January 31, 1731. She married, December 28, 1749, JAN ANDRIESSE, or JOHN ANDERSON, mariner, lost at sea December, 1760, and secondly, FREDERICK ROORBACK, shopkeeper, the marriage license dated January 12, 1764.

Issue; not known to be complete:

V. Johannes Anderson,[5] bap. June 19, 1751; d. i.
Johannes Anderson,[5] bap. Feb. 28, 1753; d. i.
Rebekka Anderson,[5] bap. Aug. 17, 1755.
Margareta Anderson,[5] bap. 1756.
John Anderson,[5] = 1. Mary Smith;
(Page 129.) 2. Charity Woodward.
Anne Roorback,[5] = Thomas MacCready.
VI. Anne MacCready,[6] = —— Rhodes.

V. Charlotte Roorback,[5] d. unm.

V. JOHN ANDERSON.[5] 1761–1840.

JOHN ANDERSON,[6] a posthumous child, was born May 2, 1761, in Maiden Lane, where during her widowhood, Margarietje Bockée Anderson kept an inn at the corner of William Street. He married (1), March 27, 1780, MARY SMITH, of Newburgh, and (2), June 12, 1800, CHARITY WOODWARD, 1772–1853, of Newtown, Long Island. After 1800, he lived in Hoboken, New Jersey. In 1823, and later, he lived in New York City, and died February 10, 1840. He served in the Revolutionary War as boatman and in the Quartermaster's Department.

Issue; not known to be complete:

VI. 1. Anne Anderson,[6] = —— ——;
m. Dec. 24, 1816.

2. Elizabeth Anderson,[6] = Jonathan Carter; Newburgh;
m. Aug. 23, 1817.

3. Eliza A. S. Anderson,[6] = 1. James Russell; 2. Charles Wolcott Hubbell.
b. May 5, 1801; m. May 3, 1826; d. Sept. 13, 1858.

VII. John Loudon Anderson Russell,[7]
1. April 27, 1827.

Charity Mary Anne Blandina Russell,[7] = John Wesley Fish;
b. March 19, 1835; m. June 19, 1857.

VIII. Hamilton Willis Fish,[8] New York City.
b. April 14, 1858.

VII. Elizabeth W. Hubbell,[7] = J. B. Tannery; Monroe, N. Y.

VI. 4. John Stevens Anderson,[6]
b. Oct. 1, 1804; d. unm. Nov. 29, 1835.

5. Frederick Roorback Anderson,[6] = Eliza Gracie Thompson;
b. Oct. 18, 1806; m. Oct. 2, 1827; d. May 12, 1875.

VII. Augustus Talbot Anderson,[7] New York City;
b. June 10, 1829.

Sophia Skinner Anderson,[7]
b. Dec. 30, 1833: d. i.
Frederick S. Anderson,[7]
b. Oct. 15, 1835; d. June 6, 1878.
David T. Anderson,[7]
b. Sept. 26, 1837; d. July 7, 1847.
Theodore F. Anderson,[7]
b. Aug. 9, 1839; d. Aug. 20, 1863.
Sophia M. Anderson,[7] = —— ——;
b. March 7, 1842.
Alfred B. Anderson,[7] = —— ——;
b. Dec. 27, 1843.

VI. 6. Sophia Anderson,[6]
b. Oct. 20, 1809; d. Aug. 7, 1811.
7. Charles Wesley Anderson,[6] = Mary Simonson; Charleston, S. C.
b. June 12, 1812; m. June , 1834; d. Oct. 10, 1836.

IV. 7. WILLEM BOKEE.[4] 1733–1798.

Willem Bokee,[4] seventh child of Abraham Bockée,[3] was baptized in New York City, February 25, 1733. He married Jenetta Minthorne[a] November 6, 1756. He is named in the Poll Lists of New York City in 1761, 1768, and as a fireman in the East Ward[b] 1762–1766. He was for many years Precentor in the Dutch Church. During the yellow fever of 1798, his children and servants were sent to the country house at Acquackanonk, while his wife and he remained alone in the John Street home. His son Abraham returned to find them both lying dead in the house.

Issue:

V. 1. Jane Bokee.[6] (Page 132.)
2. William Bokee,[6] of Baltimore. (Page 132.)
3. Rebekah Bokee,[6] 1765–1849; d. unm.
4. John Bokee,[6] of Brooklyn. (Page 136.)
5. Hilah Bokee,[6] 1770–1854; d. unm.
6. Abraham Bokee,[6] of New York City. (Page 139.)
7. Frederick Bokee,[6] of Brooklyn. (Page 141.)
8. Margarietje Bokee,[6] 1779–1848; d. unm.

During the Revolution, Willem's elder daughters often went back and forth between New York City and Acquackanonk carrying messages and money, gold, stitched in their stays, from the American party in New York to their friends in New Jersey. At one time, Jane carried important despatches to Washington, concealed in her heavy coils of hair.

Rebekah, Hilah and Margaret lived to advanced age, and

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[a] Jenetta Minthorne, 1736–1798, was daughter of John Minthorne and his wife Jenetta Ellswaert, m. 1731; granddaughter of Philip Minthorne and Heligonde Webber, m. June 12, 1696, daughter of Wolfert Webber,[3] 1634–1718, and Gertroy Harsinck, son of Wolfert Webber[2] and Annekin Wallis, who landed in Nieuw Amsterdam, August 17, 1649. Wolfert Webber,[2] who died 1670, was the only one of the sixteen children of Wolfert Webber[1] and Sarah Car, married in Holland, who left descendants. Through the Webbers, Jenetta Minthorne claimed kinship to Admiral Tromp and descent from the House of Orange.

[b] The East Ward extended from the northeast corner of Hanover Square to the present corner of Wall and William Streets; thence "along the Wall" to the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets.

are said to have been rich in family traditions, disregarded then by their housemates, and now, forever lost. To Hilah Bokee may be applied Charles Lamb's description of an English dame of long descent,—

> "Wise she was
> And wondrous skilled in genealogies,
> And could in apt and voluble terms discourse
> Of births and titles and alliances."

She is said to have lived in the past of the family; a great estate in Holland was among her dreams, while she collected evidence and conducted suits in hope to recover lost lands in the City of New York.

V. 1. JANE BOKEE[5] MOORE. 1757–1848.

Jane Bokee,[5] eldest child of Willem Bokee, was born , 1757, and died , 1848. She married Joseph Moore, an Englishman from the West Indies, who died soon after their marriage. Her only child,

VI. Joseph Moore,[6]

was drafted as a sentinel at Governor's Island during the War of 1812, and there contracted a cold which developed into hasty consumption, of which he died, unmarried, in early manhood.

V. 2. WILLIAM BOKEE.[5] 1759–1832.

William Bokee,[5] eldest son of Willem Bokee,[4] was founder of the Baltimore branch of the family, and his descendants restore the "c" to the name.

In 1798, he married CATHARINE SOPHIA LORAH (LORING), of Philadelphia. He moved to Baltimore in 1810, and was in business as a metal-worker. His sons, John Casper Bockée[6] and William Frederick Bockée,[6] were wholesale dealers in china and earthenware.

Issue:

VI. 1. John Casper Bockée,[6] = Mary Anne De Paas. (Page 133.)
2. Jane Minthorne Bockée,[6] = George Robert High. (Page 135.)
3. Hilah Bockée,[6] d. i.
4. Mary Elizabeth Bockée,[6] = Alexander Hamil; 1809–1877; d. ch.
5. —— Bockée,[6] d. i.
6. William Frederick Bockée,[6] = Mary McCrane. (Page 135.)
7. Rose Bockée,[6] d. i.

VI. 1. JOHN CASPER BOCKÉE.[6] 1800–1858.

JOHN CASPER BOCKÉE,[6] of Baltimore, was born 1800; married MARY ANNE DE PAAS, 1804–1867, in 1825, and died 1858.

Issue:

VII. 1. William Henry Bockée,[7] = Mary Amelia Parker. (Page 134.)
2. George Moore Bockée,[7] = Jennie Campbell. (Page 134.)
3. Howard Van Buren Bockée,[7] = Annie ——; b. 1833.
4. Morris Hay Bockée,[7] = Katharine Mann. (Page 135.)

VII. 1. WILLIAM HENRY BOCKÉE.[7] 1826–1887.

William Henry Bockée,[7] an actor, married Mary Amelia Parker. Baltimore.

Issue:

VIII. 1. John Howard Bockée,[8] d. i.
2. Emily De Paas Bockée,[8] = Charles W. Rogers; b. 1862; m.
3. Edwin Forest Bockée,[8] = Florence Stoddard; b. ; m. 1891.
4. George William Bockée,[8] b. 1870.

VII. 2. GEORGE MOORE BOCKÉE.[7]

George Moore Bockée,[7] b. 1831; m. 1860. Baltimore.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Margaret Anne Bockée,[8] b. 1861; d. i.
2. Charles Marston Bockée,[8] 1862–1866.
3. George Morris Bockée,[8] b 1864.
4. Jessie Lee Bockée,[8] b. 1865; d. 1867.
5. Jennie Campbell Bockée,[8] b. 1867; d. 1892.
6. Mary Bockée,[8] b. 1868.
7. Lily Bockée,[8] b. 1870.
8. John Howard Bockée,[8] b. 1871.

VII. 4. MORRIS HAY BOCKÉE.[7]

MORRIS HAY BOCKÉE,[7] b. ; m. KATHARINE MANN.

Issue:

VIII. Howard Scherer Bockée.[8]

VI. 2. 1804–1856.
JANE MINTHORNE BOCKÉE[6] HIGH.

JANE MINTHORNE BOCKÉE,[6] born 1804, in 1829 was married to GEORGE ROBERT HIGH. Died in Baltimore, 1856.

Issue:

VII. 1. Catharine Sophia High.[7]
2. William James High.[7]
3. George Robert High.[7]

VI. 6. 1814–1890.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BOCKÉE.[6]

WILLIAM FREDERICK BOCKÉE[6] was born 1814; married MARY MCCRANE, 1857; died in Baltimore, July 26, 1890.

Issue:

VII. 1. Catharine Teresa Bockée.[7]
2. Mary Susannah Bockée.[7]
3. Emily Jane Bockée.[7]
4. Ellen King Bockée.[7]
5. William Howard Bockée.[7]

V. 4 JOHN BOKEE.[5] 1768–1811.

JOHN BOKEE,[5] fourth child of Willem Bokee,[4] was born 1768, and died 1811. January 27, 1793, he married HELENA (VAN BRUNT) VANDERBILT, born November 11, 1772, widow of Jeremiah Vanderbilt, daughter of Rutgert Van Brunt[a] and Sarah Van Horne.

Issue:

VI. 1. Rutgert Bokee,[6] d. i.
2. Jane Sophia Bokee,[6] = Richard Creed. (Page 136.)
3. Helena Bokee,[6] = James Ballentine. (Page 137.)
4. John Jacob Bokee,[6] = Isabella Smith Donaldson. (Page 138.)

VI. 2. JANE SOPHIA BOKEE[6] CREED.

JANE SOPHIA BOCKÉE[6] was born 1795; married to RICHARD CREED, May 15, 1827, and died

Issue:

VII. Anna Creed,[7] = Benjamin Charles Leech;
b. ; m. New York City.

VIII. 1. Helen Gertrude Leech,[8] = Samuel Jay Jackson; Trenton, N. J.;
b. ; m. Oct. 12, 1880.

IX. Russel Jay Jackson,[9]
b. Sept. 4, 1882.
Charles Martense Jackson,[9]
b. Feb. 24, 1886; d. i.

VIII. 2. Robert McCrey Leech,[8]
b. ; d. unm.

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[a] Rutgert Van Brunt was grandson of John Van Brunt and his wife Sara Bergen, descended from Hans Hansen Bergen and Sara Rapalje, born Fort Orange, July 9, 1625, "firstborn Christian daughter of Nieuw Nederlandt."

VI. 3. 1840–1843.

HELENA BOKEE[6] BALLENTINE.

HELENA BOKEE,[6] born 1800, was married, 1827, to JAMES BALLENTINE, from Norfolk, Virginia, and died 1842.

Issue:

VII. 1. John Pierce Anthony Ballentine,[7] = Hettie Abbott; California;
b. 1827; m. ; d. 186

VIII. Helena Ballentine.[8]
Margaretta Ballentine.[8]
James Ballentine.[8]

VII. 2. Richard Ballentine,[7]
b. . A sailor; lost at sea.

3. Jane Moore Ballentine,[7] = Samuel James Jaques;
b. 1829; m. July 9, 1846. Brooklyn.

VIII. Marie Louise Jaques,[8]
b. May 7, 1853.
Lillie Helen Jaques,[8] = William Harold Mendel; Mount Vernon, N. Y.;
b. Nov. 15, 1858; m. Oct. 28, 1885.

IX. William Harold Mendel,[9]
b. July 19, 1886.
Edith Lilian Mendel,[9]
b. Nov. 6, 1888.
Kenneth Elliot Mendel,[9]
b. June 14, 1894.

VII. 4. Fanny Ballentine,[7] = William Jones;
b. 1831; m. ; d. ch. 185

5. James Henry VanKleek Ballentine,[7]
b. 1833.

6. William Bokee Ballentine,[7]
b. 1835; d. i.

VI. 4. JOHN JACOB BOCKÉE.[6] 1809–1885.

JOHN JACOB BOCKÉE,[6] born February 10, 1809, married ISABELLA SMITH DONALDSON, 1819–1892, and died March 19, 1885. Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn.

Issue:

VII. 1. Richard Donaldson Bockée,[7]
b. 1839; d. unm. Feb. 2, 1860.
2. Sheldon Smith Bockée,[7]
b. 1843; d. 1848.
3. John Jacob Bockée,[7] = Matilda Roff;
b. July , 1845.

V. 6. ABRAHAM BOKEE.[5] 1772–1858.

Abraham Bokee,[5] of New York City, sixth child of Willem Bokee, was born November 27, 1772, and married (1), May 19, 1796, Margaret Carmen, 1777–1815, and (2), 1819, Sophia (Woodruff) Earle, widow of Benjamin Earle. Abraham Bokee[5] was trained as a cabinet-maker, but was for many years Inspector of Customs for the Port of New York.

Issue:

VI. 1. William Bokee,[6]
b. Sept. 30, 1798; d. i.

2. Sarah Bokee,[6] = Alexander Brant. (Page 140.)

3. Nicholas Bokee,[6]
b. Oct. 2, 1806; d. i.

4. Margaret Bokee,[6]
b. Aug. 2, 1811; d. i.

5. Rebecca West Bokee,[6] = John Perry Lester.
(Page 140.)

6. Margaret Bokee,[6]
b. 1820; d. i.

7. Abraham Bokee,[6] = Maria Louise Hageman.
(Page 140.)

8. William Bokee,[6] = Lucinda Miller;
b. Feb. 8, 1826; m. ; d. ch. March 21, 1881.

VI. 2. SARAH BOKEE[6] BRANT. 1800–1874.

Sarah Bokee,[6] born November 2, 1800, was married to Alexander Brant, , 1832; d. , 1874. New York City.

VII. 1. Susan Doughty Brant,[7] = —— ——.
2. William Henry Harrison Brant,[7] = —— ——.

Both married and have died without issue.

VI. 5. REBECCA WEST BOKEE[6] LESTER.

Rebecca West Bokee,[6] born December 14, 1814, was married to John Perry Lester, d. 1846, November 20, 1839. New York City.

Issue:

VII. 1. Lucy Anne Lester,[7]
b. Aug. 11, 1840; d. March 11, 1849.
2. Margaret Bokee Lester,[7]
b. Jan. 5, 1842; d. March 4, 1849.
3. Emily Ellsworth Lester,[7]
b. July 16, 1843.
4. James Lester,[7]
b, April 8, 1845; d. May 12, 1845.

VI. 7. ABRAHAM BOKEE.[6]

Abraham Bokee,[6] of Ramapo, New York, was born August 26, 1821. He married Maria Louise Hageman, and died May 18, 1867.

VII. 1. Louis Bokee,[7] b.
2. Frederic Bokee,[7] b. ; d. i.

V. 7. FREDERICK BOKEE.[5] 1775–1836.

Frederick Bokee,[5] seventh child of Willem Bokee,[4] was born 1775. He married Rachel McKenzie, January 16, 1800, and died October 16, 1836. Brooklyn.

Issue:

VI. 1. William Orvin Bokee,[6] = Mary Archer. (Page 141.)
2. David Alexander Bokee,[6] = Sarah Anne Dowdney. (Page 143.)
3. Frederick Augustus Bokee,[6] = Mary Miller. (Page 147.)

VI. 1. WILLIAM ORVIN BOKEE.[6] 1803–1866.

William Orvin Bokee,[6] born April 26, 1803, married his cousin, Mary Archer, half-sister of Robert Oliphant, Esq., with whom he was engaged in trade with China and the East Indies, making several voyages thither. He died November 10, 1866.

Issue:

VII. 1. Vernon Murray Bokee,[7] = Harriet B. Halsted. (Page 142.)
2. David McKenzie Bokee,[7] = Marian Upton. (Page 142.)
3. Anne Eliza Bokee,[7] d. unm.
4. Mary Archer Bokee,[7] = Herbert Newton Tuttle. (Page 142.)
5. Phœbe Bokee,[7] d. i.

VII. 1. VERNON MURRAY BOKEE.[7]

VERNON MURRAY BOKEE,[7] born in London, January 22, 1837, married HARRIET B. HALSTED, May , 1860. Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Issue:

VIII. Sarah Halsted Bokee,[8] b.

VII. 2. DAVID McKENZIE BOKEE.[7]

DAVID McKENZIE BOKEE,[7] born February 7, 1839, married MARIAN UPTON, of Salem, Massachusetts, February 10, 1862.

Issue:

VIII. Robert Oliphant Bokee,[8] = Gertrude Kent;
San Francisco;
b. Nov. 12, 1863; m. March 17, 1887.

VII. 4.

MARY ARCHER BOKEE[7] TUTTLE.

MARY ARCHER BOKEE,[7] born , married , to HERBERT NEWTON TUTTLE, of Warren, Massachusetts, d. , 1892.

Issue:

VIII. George Talbot Tuttle,[8] b. ; d. i.
Archer Newton Tuttle,[8] = Minnie Janes Washburn;
b. Aug. 26, 1873; m. March 3, 1897.
Howard Warren Tuttle,[8] b. March 31, 1881.
Herbert Orvin Tuttle,[8] b. April 20, 1884.
Persis Gibbs Tuttle,[8] b. March 30, 1887.

VI. 2. DAVID ALEXANDER BOKEE.[6] 1805–1860.

David Alexander Bokee,[6] born October 6, 1805, married, August 10, 1825, Sarah Anne Dowdney, one of a Carolinian family of Huguenot descent, and who died June 2, 1888. David Alexander Bokee died suddenly in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1860. His career had opened in Georgetown, South Carolina, where he practiced law, and married, but after his return to Brooklyn, until absorbed by public offices, he was a shipping merchant in South Street. He was State Senator in 1846; Member of Congress, 1849–1851; Naval Officer of the Port of New York, 1851–1853; a Trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company, 1848–1860.

Issue:

VII. 1. Frederick William Bokee,[7]
b. May 25, 1827; d. Aug. 9, 1829.

2. Frederick William Bokee,[7] = Mary Maria Tuttle; (Page 144.)

3. Margaret Swanston Bokee,[7]
b. Aug. 16, 1831; d. unm. Feb. 26, 1894.

4. Joseph Moore Bokee,[7] = Isabella Donaldson Hazard. (Page 145.)

5. Helena Stevens Bokee,[7] = Victor Emmanuel Steiger. (Page 145.)

6. David Alexander Bokee,[7] = 1. Elizabeth Knight; 2. Mary Ellen Boynton. (Page 146.)

7. William Blossom Bokee,[7] = Amelia Crommelin. (Page 147.)

VII. 2. 1828–1895.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BOKEE[7]

FREDERICK WILLIAM BOKEE,[7] eldest surviving son of David Alexander Bokee,[6] was born October 5, 1828, and educated in Brixton, England. May 12, 1857, he married MARY MARIA TUTTLE,[a] of Blanford, Massachusetts. During his father's official career, he had been in the Post Office Department at Washington, and Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Later he was a broker, and concerned in Fire and Marine Insurance. He died at his home in Brooklyn, February 28, 1895.

Issue:

VIII. Sarah Anne Bokee,[8] = Charles Stockton Halsted; New York City;
b. July 18, 1853; m. Oct. 13, 1874.

IX. Catharine Crane Halsted,[9]
b. July 30, 1876.

James Maver Halsted,[9]
b. Sept. 3, 1878.

Charles Stockton Halsted,[9]
b. Feb. 10, 1892.

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[a] See lines of descent in the *History of the Tuttle Family.*

VII. 4. JOSEPH MOORE BOKEE.[7]

Joseph Moore Bokee[7] was born September 11, 1833, and married Isabella Donaldson Hazard, October 16, 1855. Brooklyn.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Ida Donaldson Bokee,[8]
b. March 11, 1860.

2. Margaret Helena Bokee,[8]
b. Aug. 26, 1861.

3. Joseph Alexander Bokee,[8] = Lilian Bloodgood;
b. July 16, 1866; m. Dec. 6, 1888.

IX. Archer Donaldson Bokee,[9]
b. Oct. 8, 1889.
Joseph Alexander Bokee,[9]
b. Feb. 17, 1891; d. Feb. 20, 1891.
Blanche Bloodgood Bokee,[9]
b. Nov. 17, 1893.

VIII. 4. Archer Hazard Bokee,[8]
b. Aug. 9, 1871; d. Oct. 18, 1873.

VII. 5. HELENA STEVENS BOKEE[7] STEIGER.

Helena Stevens Bokee[7] was born November 13, 1838, and married to Victor Emmanuel Steiger, June 27, 1867. Brooklyn.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Victor Arthur Steiger,[8]
b. Oct. 15, 1868; d. June 20, 1872.

2. Edith Minthorne Steiger,[8]
b. Sept. 20, 1874.

VII. 6. 1840–1884.

DAVID ALEXANDER BOKEE,[7] JUNIOR.

David Alexander Bokee,[7] Junior, was born December 28, 1840. He married (1) , 1858, Elizabeth Knight, and (2), December 28, 1866, Mary Ellen Boynton. He died in Brooklyn, February 23, 1884.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Alfred Bokee,[8] = Ella Bergen; Queens, Long Island; b. 1859; m.

IX. Alfred Bokee.[9]

VIII. 2. Herbert Bokee,[8] b. ; d. i.

3. Abbie Eldridge Bokee,[8] = Charles Edwards (the Rev[d.]); Brooklyn; b. Oct. 19, 1872; m. June 14, 1894.

IX. Mary Boynton Edwards,[9] b. April 26, 1895.
William Wilson Edwards,[9] b. Oct. 13, 1896.

VIII. 4. May Minthorne Bokee,[8] (Eldridge),[a] b. Jan. 20, 1874.

5. Isabella Hoyt Bokee,[8] b. Nov. 9, 1875.

6. Maud McKenzie Bokee,[8] b. Nov. 15, 1878; d. Nov. 28, 1880.

7. Clara McKenzie Bokee[8] (Eldridge), b. Nov. 15, 1878.

8. David Alexander Bokee[8] (Karl Eldridge),[a] b. April 26, 1883.

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[a] On their father's death, adopted by their mother's sister, Mrs. Daniel Eldridge, of Kentucky, taking the name of Eldridge.

VII. 7. WILLIAM BLOSSOM BOKEE.[7] 1844–1895.

WILLIAM BLOSSOM BOKEE,[7] born June 9, 1844, married AMELIA CROMMELIN, June 11, 1866; died May 13, 1895. Brooklyn.

Issue:

VIII. 1. Janette Amelia Bokee,[8] = George Rainteaux; Brooklyn;
b. Nov. 2, 1868; m. Dec. , 1893.

IX. Julia Amelia Rainteaux,[9]
b. Oct. 24, 1894.

VIII. 2. Frederick William Bokee,[8]
b. Sept. 5, 1870.

VI. 3. 1808–1858.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BOKEE.[6]

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BOKEE,[6] born September 6, 1808, married MARY MILLER, 1815–1882, of New York City, October 17, 1833, and lived in Philadelphia. He died September 12, 1858, lost on the burning of the steamer "Central America," returning from California.

Issue:

VII. William Orvin Bokee,[7] = —— ——; Missouri;
b. Aug. 29, 1834; m.

VIII. Frederick William Bokee.[8]

III. 8.

ISAACQ BOCKÉE.[3]

Isaacq Bockée,[3] youngest son of Abraham Bockée[2] and Tanneke Andriesse, was baptized in Brooklyn, May 4, 1695. He married Bregje[a] Romme (daughter of Johannes Romme, later Romeyn), March 27, 1725, and lived on 'T Pannebacker's Hill, adjoining his brother Abraham. He is thought to have inherited the Acquackanonk lands, but this is merely a surmise. He was enrolled in the Militia Company of Capt. Van Horne, February 8, 1737, and admitted as freeman, May 16, 1738, under the name of Isaak Bocke, Cooper.

Issue:

IV. 1. Tanneke Bockée,[4] bap. Jan. 19, 1726.
2. Abraham Bockée,[4] bap. Sept. 13, 1727.
3. Annetje Bockée,[4] = 1. Abraham Heyer; 2. George Remsen.
bap. June 29, 1729; m. (1) May 15, 1753.
4. Johannes Bockee,[4] bap. Sept. 12, 1731; d. i.
5. Johannes Bockée,[4] bap. Oct. 15, 1732.
6. Bregje Bockée,[4] bap. Oct. 20, 1734; d. i.
7. Isaacq Bockée,[4] bap. Jan. 21, 1736; d. i.
8. Bregje Bockée,[4] bap. May 19, 1737.
9. Isaacq Bockée,[4] bap. Jan. 17, 1739.
10. Marÿtje Bockée,[4] bap. May 13, 1741.
11. Petrus Bockée,[4] bap. July 14, 1742.

Traces of the descendants of Isaacq Bockée[3] are very few, and merely inferential. There exists[b] the will of one "Abraham Bockée, Gentleman, dated January 16, 1808, recorded July 19, 1815, who is probably the eldest son of Isaacq Bockée." He bequeaths his estate to his sister Anne, widow of George Remsen; gives a legacy of five

[a] A Dutch diminutive of Brigita, the Spanish form of Bridget.

[b] New York, Lib. LII., f. 428.

hundred pounds to Abraham Bockée Snell, and directs that after the death of Anne Remsen, the estate be equally divided among the children of John and Elizabeth Snell, and of Daniel Hyer, Cordwainer, and Catharine, his wife.

In the *Register der Gemeinte Jesu Christi tot Secund Rivier* (Belleville) *in Provintié van Nieuw Jersey*, is this entry of baptism:

Vader	*Moder*	*Kindt*	
Isaak	Ariaentje	Geertje	geborgen, March 27, 1776.
Bokee	y de la ——		gedoopt, Apr. 2, 1776.

The father is undoubtedly the son of Isaacq Bockée,[3] born in January, 1739, named in the poll lists of New York City, in 1769. No other records of grandchildren of Isaacq and Bregje (Romme) Bockée have been found. Abraham,[4] whose will is mentioned above, evidently died childless, and no traces are discovered of Johannes,[4] of Petrus,[4] of Tanné-ke,[4] Bregje[4] and Marÿtje,[4] all of whom may have died in childhood.

UNPLACED NAMES.

Living in New York City from 1697, perhaps earlier, was

FRANÇOIS BOUQUET,

from Saint Nazare in the Province of Saintonge,[a] whose descendants are traced more or less fully, for three generations. There is presumptive evidence that he was a near kinsman, probably a younger brother or nephew, of Jérome Boucquet,[1] although no relationship can be now established. He, with others of the name, is recorded here, not as admitted to the family on any proof yet discovered, but as affording a possible basis for future research.

From the records of the old *Eglise du Saint Esprit*, early established in New York City, and from the *Trouw-Boeck* and *Doop-Boeck* of the Dutch Church, come the data which inform us of the family of that "François Bouquet, maitre de Barque, sa femme et cinq enfans, biens quatre milles livres," who fled to England in 1681. He returned to Saint Nazaire in 1684,[b] but was in the City of New York in 1697 and on the list of taxpayers in 1701. An "Act" of the French Church, dated September 20, 1724, and signed by its members, does not give any form of the name Boucquet.[c] Jérome's son Abraham,[2] and François's son Guillaume, had made Dutch marriages, and Jacob Boucquet, son of François, was already dead.

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[a] It is to be noted that most of the Huguenots who came to America by way of Holland or of England, were from the west of France, between the Loire and the Garonne. Saint Nazare, or, *Pointe des Barques*, just opposite the Isle d'Oléron, was in the Province of Saintonge, which sent many of its own people as exiles to Picardie and Walslandt, and was crowded with other refugees seeking means of escape.

[b] See C. W. Baird's *History of the Huguenot Emigration*, Vol. II., p 16. Mr. Baird also says: "This family is to be distinguished from that of Bock or Bokee, probably of Flemish origin, who settled in Dutchess County at an early date." But the "probably" is a mere guess, and he does not notice that the form, Bouquet, Boucquet, is common to the descendants of both François and Jérome.

[c] See *Documentary History of New York*, Vol. III., pp. 467-474.

The five children assigned to François Bouquet in 1681, are probably those named below. Of Pierre Bouquet, born 1692, named in an Indenture dated New York, October 11, 1707, there is no later trace. It reads:

"Pierre Bouquet aged fifteen, with the consent of his father, Francis Bouquet, is bound to John Troop, barber and periwig-maker for five and a half years." It further specifies that the apprentice "is to goe to School at night when his Master can Spare him."

Anjourdhuy ce 22e Avril, 1697, Après la prière du matin Esté Solanellement bénet par M. Pairet, Ministre, le mariage de *Pierre dasserex* et *Susanne bouquet* aprèst la publication de trois annonces concequétives pendant trois demanches sans opposition.

PIERRE DASSEREUX
FRANÇOIS BOUQUET Marque de SUSANNE BOUQUET

Anjourdhuy, Mercredy 26e feur, 1701, avant la prière a Esté beny en Cette Eglise le Mariage de *Jean Hain* et *Jeanne bouquet*

PEIRET, Ministre JEAN HAIN
ELIAS NEAU Marque de JEANNE BOUQUET
JEAN DAVID ANCIEN

A la Nouvelle York ce 20me janvier, 1717, Anjourdhui, dimanche après prière du soir, Monsr Louis Rou a Baptise *Jacques Ardin* né le 17me de ce mois, fils du *Jacques Ardin* et de *Abigail* son Epouse, presenté au St. Baptesme par *Guillaume bouquet* et *Marie bouquet*, Parain et Marraine.

JAMES ARDEN
L. ROU, Min: GUILLAUME BOUQUET
MARIE BOUQUET

Anjourdhuy, dimanche le 29me de Mars 1719, aprest la predication du soir Monsr. Moullinar a Baptisé *Marguerite bouquet* fille de *Guillaume* et *Neeltje bouquet*, presente au Sainte Baptême par *Jacob Bouquet* et *Abija Hardin* parain et Marraine.

JACOB BOUQUET
J. J. MOULINARS ABIJA ARDEN.
Pasteur

A la Nouvelle Yorke le 30me d' Aoûst, 1719, Aujourd'huy dimanche, aprèst la predication du soir, Monsr Louis Rou a Baptisé *Jacob Bouquet* né le 23me de ce Mois, fils de *Jacob Bouquet* et de *Marguerite* son épouse presenté au St Baptîsme par *Jacob Bouquet* et Madme *Judith Moulinars* parain et marraine

JACOB BOUQUET
L. ROU, Min: JUDITH MARIE MOULINARS

A la Nouvelle Yorke ce 25me Januar, 1721 aprèst la prière du malin Monsr. Louis Rou a Baptisé *Judith Bouquet* née le 24me de ce Mois, fille de *Jacob Bouquet* et de *Marguerite* son Epouze, presentée au St. Baptêsme par Monsr. *Jean Joseph Moulinars* et Mdme *Judith Marie* son Epouze, parain et marraine.

JEAN JOSEPH MOULINARS
L. Rou, *Pasteur* JUDITH MARIE MOULINARS

Le dimanche le 12e de Janvr, 1728 Après le second exercise a été baptisé dans cette Egleie par moi Ministre de la dite Eglise, l'Enfant de *Jacques Hardin* et d' *Abija Bouquet* son epouse, et a été nomme Jean, nè le 7e Janvr, 1728, etant presenté au Sainte par M. Jean Dragaud et Susanne son epouse

JEAN DRAGAUD
L. Rou, Min: SUSANNE DRAGAUD

Affixed to the marriage license of Nathaniel Ogden, of Elizabeth Town, mason, and Judith Bouquet, of New Brunswick, spinster, December 4, 1740, is this note:

I have given my consent for my daughter Judith Bouquet to have Nathaniel Ogden.

Margret Fousha.

January , 1713, were married in the Dutch Church of New York, "William Boket j. m. van Boston en Petronilla Van de Water j. d. van Nieuw York," daughter of Albardus Van de Water and Pieterneltje Clopper, who married (2) Daniel Bonnet.

April 14, 1713, William Bouquet was made freeman of New York. At the baptism of the eldest child of William and Petronilla Bocket, Francÿntje, baptized November 29, 1713, François Bouquet is one of the *Getuygen.*

From these and similar notes, may be formed a fragmentary table of the descendants of

I. FRANÇOIS BOUQUET.[1]

II. 1. Susanne Bouquet,[2] = Pierre Dassereau; m. April 27, 1697.[a]
2. Jeanne Bouquet,[2] = Jean Hain (Haines); m. Feb. 26, 1701.

[a] Perhaps, married (2) before January 28, 1728, Mons. Jean Dragaud.

II. 3. Guillaume Bouquet,[2] = Petronilla Van de Water;
m. Jan. , 1713.
III. Francyntje Bouquet,[3 a] = William Spoor;
bap. Nov. 29, 1713; m. June 19, 1739.
IV. Maria Spoor,[4] bap. April 6, 1740.
Willem Spoor,[4] bap. May 12, 1742; d. i.
Nelletje Spoor,[4] bap. June 3, 1745.
Willem Spoor,[4] bap. Oct. 8, 1749.
III. Albardús Bouquet,[3] bap. June 1, 1716.
Marguerite Bouquet,[3] bap. March , 1719.
II. 4. Jacob Bouquet,[2 b] = Marguerite ——;
d. 1721.
III. Jacob Bouquet,[3] b. Aug. 23, 1719; probably d. i.
Judith Bouquet,[3] = Nathaniel Ogden;
b. Jan. 24, 1721; mar. lic. Dec. 4, 1740.
II. 5. Abija Bouquet,[2] = Jacques Arden.[c]
III. Jacques Arden,[3] = 1. Ursula ——; 2. Catharine Beekman.
bap. Jan. 17, 1717.
IV. Abija Arden,[4] bap. April 3, 1745.
Jakob Arden,[4] bap. Sept. 28, 1755.
III. Jean Arden,[3] bap. Jan. 28, 1728.
II. 6. Marie Bouquet.[2]
7. Pierre Bouquet,[2] b. 1692.

The earliest occurrence of the name in America is one which we have little reason to connect with the family. November 9, 1642, is the marriage in Nieuw Amsterdam, of

Michael Búquet aus Novan in Vranckryck, en Elisabet Rosecrans, wede van Vlissingen.

February 2, 1648, Michiel Bucquet signed a petition.[a] Shortly after he is sentenced to perpetual banishment and

[a] Her name is variously printed as above, as Bocquet and Bocet, and as Tryntje Boket.

[b] Jacob Bouquet, Mariner; his Will is in the Court of Appeals, Albany, and recorded in New York, Lib. IX., f. 333, January 9, 1722, names only wife, Marguerite, and daughter, Judith.

[c] Admitted freeman of New York City, 1716, as James Harding.

eighteen years hard labor in Amsterdam, for a threat against Peter Stuyvesant.[a]

On the *Role des Habitants de St. Christopher*, whither went many of the French Huguenots, is the name, in 1671, of Antoine Boucquet.

The *Protestant Exiles from France*[b] giving a register of marriages, births and deaths of Huguenots in England from 1567, down, includes no Boucquet.

In the census, or *Searche for Straungers*, in London, 1571, are these names:

Noe le Bock, or le Bucke, born in Henage, Merchant hath bynne in England theis three yeres and came over for Religion. Wife Anne, born in Paris; son, Noe, born 1569.

Jacob Bukey, born in Flanders, 1541; a parchementer; Jane, his wife, aged forty-six; one man-child and a daughter between twelve years and eight.

In lists containing *Names of Persons born in Partibus Transmarinus*, naturalized by Royal Letters Patent, are these names:

List III.; 34th Carolus II., (Mar. 21, 1682.)
John Boucquet; wife Mary; son John.
List XI.; 3d Jacobus II., (Jan. 5, 1688.)
Nicholas Bockquet,
List XXII.; 9th William III., (May 8, 1697.)
Nichola Bocquet.

Married, March 3, 1728, in the French Church in the Savoy, Marie Anne Jeanne Bocquet to Charles Etienne le Melayer.

In the *Actes des Colloques des Eglises Françaises, et des Synodes*[c] *des Eglises Etrangéres refugées en Angleterre*, 1581–1654, the name occurs several times. The Sieur David Bouquet was *Ancien de l'Eglise de Londres*, in 1654.

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[a] *New York Colonial MSS.*, I., p. 215, and IV., p. 342.

[b] Or, *Huguenot Refugees and Descendants in England and Ireland;* David Carnegie A. Agnew. Edinburgh, 1886.

[c] This Synod comprised the churches at London, Norwich, Canterbury and Southampton.

Philip Boucquet, D. D., 1669–1748, a noted Hebrew teacher and Senior Fellow at Trinity, Cambridge, was born in France, but educated in England, at Westminster School, and at Trinity.

HENRI BOUQUET. 1719–1765.

Henri Bouquet, so distinguished in our French and Indian Wars, was born at Rolle, in the Canton of Berne. When very young he entered the service of the King of Sardinia, and won his spurs in a campaign against France and Spain. He there attracted the notice of the Prince of Orange, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Swiss Guard, formed at The Hague, where he met Lord Middleton, with whom he traveled in France and Italy, and by whose influence he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal American Regiment, so distinguished in Pennsylvania and in Virginia.

In 1763, Colonel Bouquet was sent from Canada by General Amherst, to relieve Fort Pitt, and August 5, defeated the Indians at Turtle Creek. The next year he was ordered to the Ohio, and there subdued the Shawnees and the Delawares. In 1765, he was made Brigadier-General and commander of all troops in the southern colonies. He died at Pensacola, in the fall of 1765. A beautiful river among the Adirondacks bears his name, and forever murmurs his requiem.

BOCKES.

An attempt has been made to connect with Bockée, families in Saratoga County, named Bockes and Baukes. Of the latter, nothing is known. The assumed kinship was based on a strong physical resemblance between one of its members and Abraham Bockée.[6] The former is represented by

Judge Augustus Bockes, of Saratoga, born 1817, son of Adam, of Adam, of Johannes Backus, yeoman, died 1781, settling in Beekman Patent in 1718. There is no reason to suppose a common descent, however remote.

BOWKER.

By vague family tradition among the Bowkers of Massachusetts, and in treatises upon English Surnames, Bowker is referred to a French original in Boucquet. John Bowker was in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1678.

BOCKE.

A family of this name is now in Ulster County. The father is a native of Bavaria, with the tradition that his great-grandparents were French; that they had fled from France, and changed the spelling of their name, "which used to sound just like the word bouquet."

BUCKEY.

In Maryland, there are two families of the name of Buckey, believing themselves of distinct origin. One possesses records from the Huguenot immigrant, Matthias Buquet, who came to Frederick County in 1745. The name on early records of the church there, and as used by different members of the family, is spelled Buquet, Bouquett, Bockey, Bucké and Buckey.

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